The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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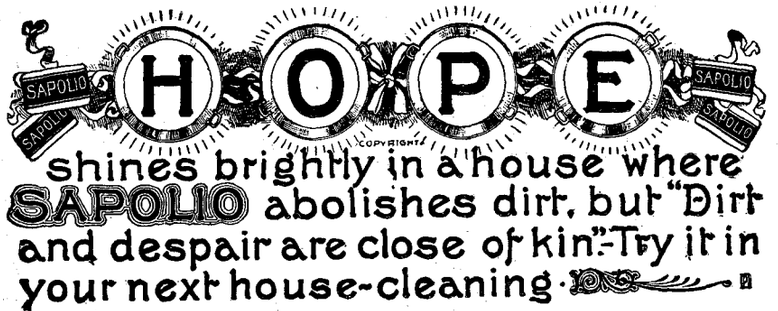

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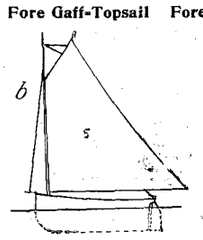

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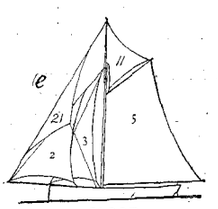

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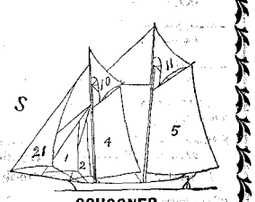

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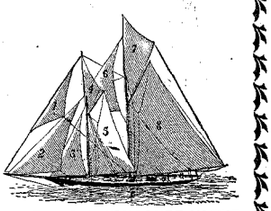

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MORE SERIOUS PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

THE hard-fought battle a few miles south of Manila last week, in which our forces met the most serious resistance yet encountered, following the evidence that we have not enough men in the Philippines to hold any large amount of territory around Manila after conquering it, has led to more grave views of our prospects of early success. The facts that the natives were about to attack Manila when our troops attacked them, that they were so near that they dropped shells into the navy yard at Cavite, and that they surrounded several companies of Americans and nearly cut off their escape, have produced the belief that we will have to send many more men to Manila than are there now. General Lawton, whose gallantry and generalship in the campaigns both north and south of Manila have been widely commended, is reported as saying that it will take 100,000 men to subdue the Filipinos, and his estimate is accepted by many. It is said that the Administration, rather than issue a call for volunteers, will send to Manila nearly all the regulars in this country and all that can be spared from Cuba and Puerto Rico, enlisting all the incomplete regiments, meanwhile, to their full strength. When this is done General Otis will still have less than 40,000 men, as the enlistments of the volunteers are expiring and they are returning home.

Miles Could Stop the War.—"If the Filipinos are able to make a desperate resistance now they will be able to resist just as strongly for months to come. The backbone of the insurrection has still to be broken. It has been demonstrated conclusively that it is simply worse than useless to continue sacrificing the lives of American soldiers in fighting for territory which can not be garrisoned and held.

"The humane and sane thing to do, on all accounts, is to stop this futile war, and the way to stop it is to send to the Philippines a force so strong that the insurgents must surrender speedily. The general commanding the army, Nelson A. Miles, should be sent to take charge of the military operations and to secure peace. In the midst of an important war the commanding general's place is at the front. General Miles has the confidence of the people. General Otis may or may not have done the best that could be done, but if he is a leader of the signal ability required he has not yet succeeded in impressing this fact upon his countrymen or upon the natives of the Philippines. It is in no way derogatory to him, moreover, or offensive to the niceties of military etiquette, that he should be superseded by his superior officer.

"The essential thing is that the war be stopped, and the only sure and speedy way to stop it is to send a large additional force to the Philippines and to place the military operations under the control of General Miles."—*The Record* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Call for Volunteers.—"The sufferings of General Lawton's soldiers from terrific heat and soaking rains during their short expedition south of Manila have made a marked impression at Washington. No wonder. If it be true, as is reported and seemingly believed—tho for our part we are disposed to question the estimate—that one fifth of the troops engaged in the expedition must be regarded as 'incapacitated for further active duty for the present,' the War Department may well be appalled at so large a percentage of men unfitted for service, at least temporarily, by so short a march. . . . The War Department officials are said to give credit to the story, and so believing, they are naturally inclined to doubt the advantage of carrying on active operations during the rainy season. They fear that General Otis will wear out his army more rapidly than it can be recruited, and that the force of 30,000 men, which he has named as required to put down the resistance of the Filipinos, can not be furnished within the limits of the regular army. We have never believed that it could. We said some time ago that the Administration would have to go beyond the regular army and call out 10,000 volunteers at the lowest, and perhaps a still larger number. The sooner President McKinley realizes this inevitable need and faces it, the better it will be for our cause in the Philippines."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Boston.*

A Costly Campaign.—"In addition to the killed and wounded, the reports have it that 40 per cent. of Lawton's men were prostrated by the heat in the advance movement on Saturday. It is understood that the majority of the men so prostrated very speedily recovered, but a considerable percentage of them are invalided for a longer or shorter period, and constant exposure to the rains and the sun must gradually undermine the constitution of the most robust. The second time a man is overcome by the climate he does not rally so quickly.

"The prosecution of an active campaign at this, the worst season of the year for such operations in the Philippines, may be necessary, but it is bound to be very costly in the health and lives of our men. As nearly as we can learn, most of the companies, both of volunteers and regulars, that have been in active service at the front for several months, are reduced to less than half their normal strength, and the story is told of one company that was compelled to go into action with only one corporal and nine privates, all the other officers and men being unfit for duty. The proportion of non-effectives must increase rapidly from this time on for the next two or three months. . . . . .

"It is unfair to the brave Americans in the Philippines to put this severe strain upon them when there are plenty of men all over the Union ready and willing to go and help them if they are given a chance to enlist. The people are beginning to feel acutely the injustice of rushing 30,000 devoted troops against a proposition that requires 100,000, and of subjecting them to the perils of the rainy season when the work, with a sufficient force, could have been finished up before the rainy season set in. While there is every disposition to support the Administration in its Philippine policy, intelligent people can not shut their eyes to the obvious blunders of the campaign."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis.*

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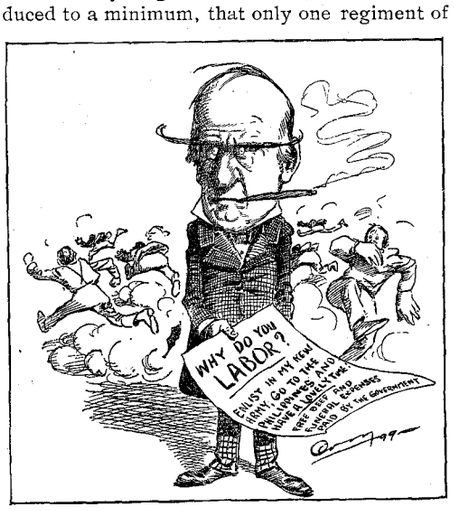
Lawton the Type.—"In the Philippines, performing remarkable military achievements under the most unfavorable conditions, there is a 'whirlwind soldier' who deserves the close attention of every American who takes pride in his country and honors the courage of her sons.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. LAWTON.

We refer to General Lawton. He is the type of 'regular' who leads the best soldiers in the world, because they glory in following his kind. An old man, he matches the dash and daring of hot-blooded youth. With a cool head and a masterful mind as their general he directs his troops on the paths of brilliant tactics and triumphant maneuvers; as the natural-born soldier he endures all that they endure, shares their individual dangers, marches with them, and fights with them.

"In the American army there are other soldiers as good as General Lawton. He is the type. And while he remains the commanding figure on the battle-field of our Philippine army we may study General Lawton, the man, to gain our knowledge of the 'regular.'"—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *New York*.

Meanwhile We Are Left Defenseless.—"Meanwhile the country is almost absolutely without defense. The regular army authorized by Congress may be able to take care of the war in the Philippines. But that can only be by stripping the country of all its troops. It is now announced, so great is the exigency in the far East, that the regiments of colored troops, whom it was deemed inexpedient, on political grounds, to employ there, are nevertheless under orders to go. It is announced also that so great is the pressure for reinforcements in the Philippines, with the necessity of garrisons in Cuba and Puerto Rico, already reduced to a minimum, that only one regiment of infantry is available throughout the United States.



HO! FOR THE PHILIPPINES!

"Now form in line, gentlemen, and please don't crowd each other!—*The Evening World*, *New York*.

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the situation thus indicated. The regular army has been kept down by hostile legislation to what it is quite safe to assume to be the absolute minimum of the force necessary for a national police on the one hand, and, on the other, for the nucleus of the body needed, in time of war, for the national defense. Twenty-five thousand troops in the United States is the least number with which, in the prejudiced judgment of the politicians of Congress themselves, it would be prudent to go on in a time of profound peace. And now this *minimum* of an army is not merely reduced, but abolished. We have nothing to rely upon, for the preservation of order or for the 'first line' of the national defense, excepting the militia of the States, of which the service is confined to the respective States, which is organized and effective in only a few States, and these not the States in which public order is likely to be most seriously threatened and the services of a national police most likely to be needed. As for the national defense, we are absolutely helpless in the face of such dangers as may arise at any time, and as are not less likely to arise because we are evidently unprepared to meet them.

"This is more than serious; it is not too much to call it an appalling situation. It has been created by the failure of Congress to make provision for a condition which Congress had itself brought about. . . . . .

"If the President should deem that the emergency demands new legislation, that the United States may not be left without defense for the sake of supplying a force at most barely sufficient for the Philippines, it is to be hoped that he may not hesitate to ask for it. The people will not put the responsibility upon him, but upon the public enemies to whom it belongs."—*The Times* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York*.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON GERMANY'S NEW ACQUISITIONS.

IT does not seem likely that either the Spanish or the German Parliament will block Spain's sale of her remaining Pacific islands to Germany, as only the professional oppositionists appear to object. The German-American papers fear that the sale will be made a pretext for renewing the anti-German agitation in this country. L. W. Habercom, the influential Washington correspondent of several Republican papers, expresses himself, in the main, as follows:

The new neighbor in the East is not at all to the liking of our expansionists and jingoes here, and they are very sorry that the rest of Spain's possessions were not taken from her while she was helpless. Already there is a talk of fortifying Guam, Honolulu, and other important places. How intense is the hatred of Germany in certain influential circles is shown by an article in a paper here, in which it is suggested to sell the Philippines to England or Russia (with the exception of a coaling-station), but under no circumstances to Germany. People here are more than ever convinced that our next war will be with Germany, and that it is not far off either. A prominent man already suggests that the German Government will close its eyes if Aguinaldo is supplied with arms from the German possessions. This insinuation is all the more dirty and nasty as so far only Americans and Englishmen sell war material to the Filipinos.

The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, says to this:

"That the imperialists will try to make Germany the scapegoat for their non-success in the Philippines is not at all improbable. *It is the duty of the German-American press to prevent as much as possible the calamity which would follow.* We must try to prevent the expansionists from making Germany, and with her all Europe—perfidious John Bull alone excepted—our downright enemies."

As the trade of these islands has been for a long time almost entirely in German hands, and German capital alone has been employed in developing them, and as Germany, when she submitted the question of ownership to the Pope for arbitration, obtained important treaty rights which made Spain only the head partner, the German-American papers regard the acquisition of the islands by Germany as quite justifiable and natural. "The London papers have nothing against the deal, so we are told," says the New York *Staats-Zeitung*. "How magnanimous! Isn't Mr. J. Bull just the least bit disappointed that his consent

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wasn't asked at all?" The *Anzeiger des Westens*, St. Louis, thinks our jingoes are glad of the additional reason to keep the Philippines, as it would not be correct for Uncle Sam to let go anything anybody else might hold with greater profit. "Having lost the greater part of her colonies in the late 'humanity' war," says the Lincoln *Freie Presse*, "she sold the rest to Germany. Nothing reasonable can be said against this, but it has riled our jingoes that Germany did not buy a nice little war along with the islands for her five million dollars." The Chicago *Freie Presse* says:

THE SELL

—*The World, New York.*

"Considering the small extent of the new possessions, Germany has paid a liberal price, especially when it is remembered that Spain could hardly defend the islands in the future, and was not able to defray the small cost of their administration. The islands would have changed hands before long, anyhow. On the other hand, the islands have a greater value for Germany than for any other country, considering the nearness of other established German possessions. Germany will, no doubt, do better by them than did Spain."

The Pittsburg *Volksblatt* says, "This is another reason for the United States to be on good terms with Germany." The Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, points out that this is a case in which, owing to the moderate and peaceful methods of Emperor William and his Chancellor von Bülow, the flag has followed trade. The Buffalo *Volksfreund* wonders whether the authorities in Washington knew of this transfer, and based their enmity against Germany upon it. The Philadelphia *Democrat* says Germany has shown that she means to enter as third competitor for the honors of Germanic world-colonization. The *Morgen Journal*, New York, points out that Germany, being on friendly terms with Spain, must reap immense benefits from Spanish trade, while Great Britain, who seeks to acquire Algeciras and the Baleares, possessions Spain will not give up, must lose all the advantages which industrial nations must obtain when the inevitable revival of Spain comes. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* remarks that "German diplomacy is as successful as the German sword," and adds:

"What a fuss there will be about this! The English will make a face as if they had swallowed vinegar, and the French will say they have been tricked. As for the Anglo-American papers, they will as usually make fools of themselves, and talk of German 'greed.' . . . There is no danger that Germany will want to drive us from the Philippines. It is not in German character. If the Germans wanted to make conquests, they could do so right near home, and need not go off ten thousand miles. . . . Moreover, they are far too prudent business men to risk the trade with the United States for the Philippines. The United States may rest easy; as far as Germany is concerned not a rowboat is needed to defend the Philippines. The only result of this admirable diplomatic stroke will probably be a better understanding between the United States and Germany, and that is devoutly to be wished for."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

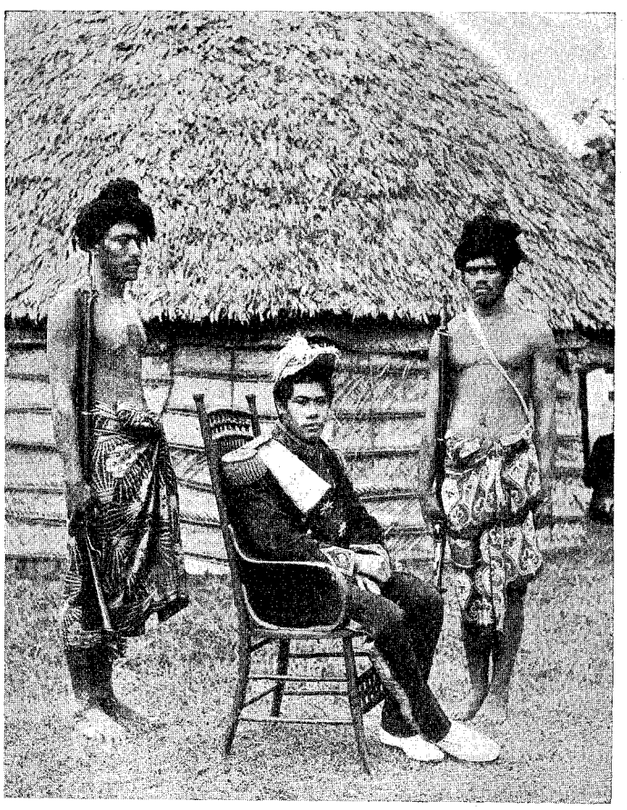
MORALIZING ON THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

FEW daily papers of the day following the recent prize-fight at Coney Island failed to report the combat in great detail in their news columns, and the editorial columns of few, at the same time, failed to express unqualified disapproval. Our degeneracy, as compared with other countries, is dwelt upon, and the iniquity of New York City is plainly pointed out.

Two Knockouts in Gotham.—"The public at large is pretty familiar by this time with the details of the 'championship' fight at Coney Island, but there was another knockout at the same time and place of which few are aware. That invisible knockout did not concern the crowd which witnessed the slugging match, but it concerns every citizen of New York and of the United States who believes in enforcement of law and the preservation of a great State's fair name and reputation. The reference is to the poor Horton law. It, too, was knocked out, not only by Jeffries, but by Fitzsimmons, Chief Devery, and other distinguished men who 'assisted' at the function.

"Devery attended the fight, in full uniform, and had a front seat. He saw everything, if he kept his eyes open, and could interfere at any moment. The reader knows what kind of a fight Devery saw. The first heavy blow did not end the fight, tho it floored the Horton law. The blow which ended the fight did not require Devery's intervention, and Devery, a sad but avid spectator, was seen but not heard from. He was not interviewed after the fight, and we are not informed as to his account of the deplorable defeat of the Horton law.

"Perhaps the Mazet committee will ask him to reconcile his Wednesday spasm of virtue with his conduct last night. Perhaps



MALIETOA TANU, WITH BODY-GUARD.

As he appeared dressed for his coronation as king of Samoa.

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Van Wyck, too, will be asked to justify his course in the affair. Is there no law in New York which Tammany is bound to respect? Can Tammany make the Eastern metropolis the prize-fighters' paradise? So long as Tammany rules, Carson, Nev., and Mexico will be deserted by sluggers. The open door for them is Tammany's policy. But what does Roosevelt think of it?"—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

Beam in the Eastern Eye.—"There are a number of interesting features connected with this affair, not the least of these being the attitude maintained by the saintly folks of the East who have, in the past, found much in these brutal exhibitions to decry—when they took place in other sections of the country. We can all recall the horror with which the press and people of New York beheld the spectacle of the Sullivan-Kilrain mill in Mississippi, the Sullivan-Corbett mill in New Orleans, and the Corbett-Mitchell fiasco at Jacksonville, with its side issue of the Waycross war; that such things should be allowed in any Southern city or State was taken as a reflection on the entire South—another evidence of the barbarity appertaining to this section. Then later, when Nevada permitted Fitzsimmons and Corbett to fight there, the goodly people of New York thought the State should be immediately read out of the Union. It was a 'rotten borough,' morally as well as politically, they said, and they protested loudly at the immorality manifested by the authorities in allowing the fight to take place there.

"When, however, these two eminent pugilists select New York, or its most popular suburb, as the scene for their encounter, there is not a whimper of protest. They bring a lot of dollars to New York, and in those who contribute to that end all sins are forgiven. There is no thought now of the vast immorality which was so much in evidence when the offenders were Southern or Western States.

"The beam in the Eastern eye is as big as a house."—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

MR. HAVEMEYER, THE TARIFF, AND THE TRUSTS.

THE statement by Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, or the "Sugar Trust," before the Industrial Commission in Washington last week, in which he declared that "the mother of all trusts is the customs tariff bill," derives its importance from the prominence of Mr. Havemeyer. He speaks with the authority of a man at the head of one of the largest trusts in the country, a man who sees the trust question from the inside, and has had personal experience with tariffs. As the Baltimore *News* puts it, "He occupies the enviable position which Sir Walter ascribes to the great Highland chieftain, Roderick Dhu: 'One blast upon his bugle horn' . . . is, to the opponents of the present high tariff, quite certainly 'worth a thousand men.'" Yet, on the other hand, the very fact that he is so great a "chieftain" leads some to think that he may also be a great strategist, and that this "blast upon his bugle horn" may be meant merely to gain some point from the other great commercial and political strategists, and not intended to help the fight against the trusts or the tariff at all, Mr. Havemeyer being at the head of one of the organizations which he says the tariff keeps alive. Mr. Havemeyer said:

"The existing bill and the preceding one have been the occasion of the formation of all the large trusts with very few exceptions, inasmuch as they provide for an inordinate protection to all the interests of the country—sugar-refining excepted. Economic advantages incident to the consolidation of large interests in the same line of business are a great incentive to their formation, but these bear a very insignificant proportion to the advantages granted in the way of protection under the customs tariff."

Mr. Havemeyer holds that no industry should be protected by a tariff higher than 10 per cent. He defends the existence of the trusts by saying that they are simply the machinery which takes from the people and pays to the Government the plunder decreed by the tariff. As he puts it:

"I repeat that all this agitation against trusts is against merely the business machinery employed to take from the public what the Government in its tariff laws says it is proper and suitable they should have. It is the Government through its tariff laws which plunders the people, and the trusts, etc., are merely the machinery for doing it."

The tariff papers point out that free-trade England has trusts, that one of the greatest trusts in the world, the Standard Oil Company, has never depended on the tariff, and that the sugar trust itself is protected only to the extent of 3.5 per cent. The anti-tariff papers reply that protected Germany has many more trusts than England, and that the Standard Oil and sugar trusts are exceptional.

The Kind of Free-Trade He Wants.—"Democratic trust and tariff writers will be puzzled to know what to do with Mr. Havemeyer's statement. It is going to be pretty hard to criticize the present tariff in the light of Mr. Havemeyer's assertions. It is apparent that Mr. Havemeyer's strong inclination toward the so-called free-trade party is due to his experience in getting higher protection from the tariff bills of that party than from the party which believes in protection. The old tariff of 1883 allowed the sugar-refiners a protection of about 0.6 of a cent a pound on the most common grades. That was in the days of strong competition between the trust and independent refineries. . . . . .

"The Wilson law of 1894 went through the most tortuous course of any measure and emerged with least credit to the party responsible for it. In its final form it imposed a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on all grades of sugar and ⅛ of a cent a pound additional on refined sugar. The beauty of this from the trust viewpoint was that the duty paid depended on the price at which sugar was imported. Being practically the sole buyer of sugar in this country, the trust was able, to a great extent, to fix its own price for raw, as well as the price at which it would sell refined. .

"The Dingley law retained duties on raw sugar for revenue purposes and gave the refiners an actual protection of ⅛ of a cent a pound under terms which they could not dodge. This was the lowest differential they ever had. The drop from 0.82 of a cent, the highest the refiners ever had, to 0.125 of a cent must naturally make Mr. Havemeyer look back longingly to the good old days of 'tariff reform.' What use has he for a tariff system which, as he describes it, is in the interest of the Louisiana sugar-growers, the beet-sugar makers, and the sugar-producers of Hawaii? However, the ordinary citizen must at once recognize that Mr. Havemeyer has acknowledged that the present tariff applies right where in justice it should apply."—*The Express (Rep.), Buffalo.*

Not Strictly Accurate.—"Mr. Havemeyer's characterization of the tariff as 'the mother of all trusts' is not strictly accurate. It may be admitted that the artificial stimulus given to industrial production by a high protective tariff created conditions of unprofitable competition, which it was the purpose of the trust system to correct. In so far as articles subject to trust regulation are protected by high import duties, the tariff undoubtedly serves to exclude foreign competition, and so assists the trusts in retaining the control of prices in the home market. But the tariff has not the slightest bearing on the recent great combinations in the iron and steel industry, nor would the repeal of the whole iron and steel schedule of duties tend in the least to weaken these combinations. The great original trust—the Standard Oil Company—is quite independent of the tariff; so is the tobacco trust, the cotton-seed combination, the copper syndicate, the car trusts, and a number of others. In short, while a revision of the tariff could be so effected as to abridge the opportunities for creating a monopoly in certain manufactured articles, it would not seriously affect the trust system as a whole."—*The Journal of Commerce (Fin.), New York.*

Mr. Bryan's Suspicions.—"We will find out a lot about these combinations before we get through with them. Havemeyer, who has made millions through the agency of combination, could not live were it not for the high protective duties. Now these duties were put there by the Republicans when they got in power, and they will remain as long as the Republicans stay in power. But the fight of next year will not be made on trusts, which will constitute a purely or a comparatively collateral issue.

"Of course, just as Mr. Havemeyer says, the people are plun-

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dered through the tariff laws, but we must go back of the tariff if we want to find out the real reason. This sugar-trust magnate has not said anything that has not been said scores of times before, but never by so prominent an advocate of trusts. Mr. Havemeyer has some object in making his statements, but what it is, of course, I can not say. These men of millions never waste words any more than they throw away dollars. Every move is calculated; they say and do things for the effect they will have; therefore, what was Mr. Havemeyer's object in making the declarations he did before the commission? We will have to wait for that."—*William J. Bryan, interview in Chicago.*

Can McKinley Save McKinleyism?—"If President McKinley still feels any interest in McKinleyism we advise him to call his and its friends together and take counsel how it may be preserved from impending destruction. Frankly, the doctrine of protection can not survive the kicking and thumping it is getting from its most stalwart supporters and greatest beneficiaries. It is too late to save it. The practise and application of it may be kept up a few years longer, but not without sagacious management. It was shocking to hear Mr. Andrew Carnegie speak blasphemously of the tariff. When Mr. Havemeyer, the head of the sugar trust, denounces it as the mother of all trusts, men gasp in amazement. After such an utterance from such a source the merest tyro of a forecaster would confidently predict very unsettled political weather. . . . . .

"It is simply impossible, Mr. McKinley, to keep the protection flag at the masthead of the Republican ship when your most favored passengers are urging the crew to mutiny by such talk as that. Think what your situation will be when the great captains of industry who all these years have been accustomed to fill your campaign chests in exchange for tariff schedules to order shall begin to hobnob with the other fellow and put up money for his campaigns!"—*The Times (Ind. Dem.), New York.*

Is the Republican Party Sincere?—"In Ohio the other day, the Republican convention commended the legislature 'for passing the stringent law now on our statute-books prohibiting the organization of trusts,' denounced such combination as 'inimical to the interests of the people,' and demanded the 'rigid enforcement of the law.' But it is worthy of note that Mr. Monnett, the only Republican official in Ohio who has seriously opposed the trusts, or endeavored to see the law carried out, was turned down when he applied to the convention to be renominated. As attorney-general he had made himself too conspicuous in opposition to suit the party leaders who are themselves interested in trusts.

"In fine, Mr. Monnett, the Republican attorney-general, had taken the law seriously and had made himself obnoxious in consequence. He pursued the Standard Oil trust as if he meant business, and the party leaders concluded that the Republican joke had been carried too far. Mr. Monnett lacked the necessary humor to make him an acceptable Republican attorney-general, and so when he applied for a renomination on the score of zealous and faithful services, Mr. Hanna and the rest smiled and said no; they did not desire to be made uncomfortable by an official who has so little discretion as to imagine that their declaration against trusts is to be taken seriously. . . . . .

"Mr. Hanna has recently put on record his opinion of those who oppose trusts and combines. Referring to the recently elected mayor of Toledo, who won his victory on an anti-trust platform, Mr. Hanna says the result was brought about by 'the riff-raff and the idle followers,' and by 'the liquor-dealers and bums, along with the Democrats.' The mayor of Toledo received in round numbers 17,000 votes, while both his opponents together received only 7,391."—*The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta.*

A MUNICIPAL BREAKDOWN.

THE acknowledgment by the New York City controller that the Municipal Assembly is a failure interests students of civic problems, critics of Tammany Hall, and, most of all, perhaps, the Tammany rulers themselves, who find that a rebellious Assembly can block the plans of the mayor and all the rest of the governmental organization. It will be remembered that when the charter for Greater New York was framed, there was a great outcry that it gave almost absolute power to the mayor, that it made him "king of 3,000,000 subjects," with practically no restraint. The principal comments on the Municipal Assembly, or Municipal Legislature, were confined to noting the fact that it had two chambers, instead of following the increasing custom of consolidating the two into one. One eminent critic, Dr. Albert Shaw, wrote of the proposed Assembly that it would be "pure sham and can have no real importance as a part of the new government." The contrary is now proving to be the case, to the sorrow of Controller Coler, who would be much better pleased if the assembly were a "pure sham." The Assembly has proved so exasperating by its blockade of important measures, for reasons that can only be guessed at or estimated from the characters of the blockaders, that the Tammany controller threatens to appeal to the Republican legislature for a change in the city charter to take away some of the Assembly's unsuspected power. When asked last week before the Mazet committee what he would do with the two branches of the Assembly, Controller Coler replied, amid great laughter: "I would turn them into one and give them power to regulate our peanut-stands—that's all. I wouldn't advise permitting them to put up lamp-posts."

Decadence of Legislative Bodies.—"We recall no other instance in which a Democratic city administration has been willing to make an appeal for relief to a Republican legislature. No apprehension need be entertained in this instance, however, that the application will result in any political disadvantage to those who make it. The evil is so obvious and serious that the necessity and propriety of relief will be recognized at once; while there can be no valid objection to being guided by the experience of the controller in determining the precise form of charter amendment which will afford the most efficient remedy.

"The failure of the Municipal Assembly to fulfil the expectations as to its usefulness which were entertained by the framers of the Greater New York charter is another illustration of the weakness which seems manifesting itself in the legislative branch of government in modern American institutions. Improvement is evident throughout the country in the executive and administrative departments and in the judiciary, but it is not so in legislative bodies generally. A notable exception, however, may be found in the boards of supervisors of the rural counties in New York. These boards possess very considerable legislative powers, which they exercise for the most part with credit to themselves and benefit to their constituents."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

Take Away Its Powers.—"When the mayor appeared before the Mazet committee, he declined to express any opinion upon any part of the charter, for the avowed reason that it was still too early to judge. We reminded his honor at the time that it was not too early to express a very decided opinion upon that part of the charter which authorizes a municipal legislature, seeing that the municipal legislature had already proved to be a municipal nuisance of the first magnitude. The mayor knew that as well as we did, in fact much better, for he has an official responsibility which that chartered dog in the manger called the local legislature continually prevents him from discharging. . . . . .

"It is already quite plain that, so far as the Municipal Assembly has any general policy at all, that policy is a policy of blackmail, a determination on the part of the insolvent partners that the solvent partner shall not spend any of his money on himself, even to the extent of paying his honest and lawful debts, until he shall satisfy the suburban and insolvent daughters of the horse-leech. 'For you must think, look you, that the worm will do his kind.' What is most wonderful about the whole performance is not the performance of the worm, but the performance of the framers of the charter, who assumed, in the teeth of all experience, that when the worm came to be a representative of Greater New York he would straightway become a new, high-toned, and public-spirited worm. By all means let the controller carry out his purpose of getting the legislature to take away the powers of the local legislature. The sooner all real powers, of initiation or of obstruction, are taken away from it, the less trouble shall we have with it."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.), New York.*

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NEW YORK'S TENEMENT-HOUSE BLIGHT.

MR. JACOB A. RIIS, well known as the author of "How the Other Half Lives" and other descriptions of life among the lowly in New York City, writes a timely article telling of the frightful overcrowding in the New York tenements. It is widely believed that with the onward march of civilization the crowding in the tenement districts is not so bad as it was years ago, when people did not know as much as we do now. According to Mr. Riis, however, we seem to have learned, not how to relieve the crowding, but how to increase it. We have learned how to build "double-deckers," with four flats, instead of two, on each floor; have adopted the London plan of one-room tenements; in short, we know how to make 1,774 people live on one acre without serious complaint. Mr. Riis, writing in the June *Atlantic Monthly*, says:

"Long since the tenements of New York earned for it the ominous name of 'the homeless city.' In its 40,000 tenements its workers, more than half of the city's population, are housed. They have no other chance. There are, indeed, wives and mothers who, by sheer force of character, rise above their environment and make homes where they go. Happily, there are yet many of them. But the fact remains that hitherto their struggle has been growing ever harder, and the issue more doubtful. The tenement itself, with its crowds, its lack of privacy, is the greatest destroyer of individuality, of character. As its numbers increase, so does 'the element that becomes criminal for lack of individuality and the self-respect that comes with it.' Add the shiftless and the weak who are turned out by the same process, and you have its legitimate crop. In 1880 the average number of persons to each dwelling in New York was 16.37. In 1890 it was 18.52; in 1895, according to the police census, 21.2. The census of 1960 will show the crowding to have gone on at an equal if not at a greater rate. That will mean that so many more tenements have been built of the modern type, with four families to the floor where once there were two. I shall not weary the reader with many statistics. They are to be found, by those who want them, in the census-books and in the official records. I shall try to draw from them their human story. But, as an instance of the unchecked drift, let me quote here the case of the Tenth Ward, that East Side district known as the most crowded in all the world. In 1880, when it had not yet attained that bad eminence, it contained 47,554 persons, or 432.3 to the acre. In 1890 the census showed a population of 57,596, which was 522 to the acre. The police census of 1895 found 70,168 persons living in 1,514 houses, which was 643.08 to the acre. Lastly, the Health Department's census for the first half of 1898 gave a total of 82,175 persons living in 1,201 tenements, with 313 inhabited buildings yet to be heard from. This is the process of doubling up—literally, since the cause and the vehicle of it all is the double-decker tenement—which four years ago had crowded a single block in that ward at the rate of 1,526 persons per acre, and one in the Eleventh Ward at the rate of 1774."

An answer frequently made to such statements is that these people so wretchedly housed are better off than they were where they came from. Mr. Riis denies this, on the ground that a shanty may make possible a home; a tenement flat makes home impossible. The frequent murders and suicides in the crowded districts bear witness to the little worth the people attach to the lives they have to lead; and where murder, suicide, and disease fail, the tenement-house fire comes in to keep the workers from dreaded old age. Laws provide for slow-burning or fireproof stairways, but the stairways are built of hard wood, on the theory that it is more slow-burning than soft wood. "The demonstration of the tenement-house committee," says Mr. Riis, "that to build tenements fireproof from the ground up would cost little over ten per cent. more than is spent upon the fire-trap, and would more than return the interest on the extra outlay in the saving of insurance and repairs, and in the better building every way, has found no echo in legislation or in the practise of builders."

Mr. Riis finds that sunlight is reckoned into the rent almost as if it was gas or electricity; a flat with one ray of sunlight costs fifty cents a month more than a flat with none; a front flat "where the sun comes right in your face," seventeen dollars; a rear flat where it doesn't come in at all, eleven dollars. In the depth of last winter Mr. Riis found a family of poor Jews paying eight dollars a month for the privilege of living under a flight of stairs in an abandoned piece of hallway, and the youngest first saw tenement daylight there. The tenement-house committee of 1894 looked in vain through the slums of Old-World cities for something to compare the "double-deckers" with, and declared in their report that in these houses the separateness and sacredness of home life were interfered with, and physical and moral evils bred that "conduce to the corruption of the young." Yet the landlords prevent, by their wealth and influence, every attempt to improve the conditions by new and better laws. The law allows a tenement house to cover only 65 per cent. of its lot, but the committee found one house which the authorities had allowed to cover 93 per cent., leaving only 7 per cent. for the air and light to struggle through for from 100 to 150 people. Mr. Riis continues:

"It was the boast of New York, till a few years ago, that at least that worst of tenement depravities, the one-room house, too familiar in the English slums, was practically unknown here. It is not so any longer. The evil began in the old houses in Orchard and Allen streets, a bad neighborhood, infested by fallen women and the thievish rascals who prey upon their misery—a region where the whole plan of humanity, if plan there be in this disgusting mess, jars out of tune continually. The furnished-room house has become an institution here, speeded on by a conscienceless Jew who bought up the old buildings as fast as they came into the market, and filled them with a class of tenants before whom charity recoils, helpless and hopeless. When the houses were filled, the crowds overflowed into the yard. In one case, I found, in midwinter, tenants living in sheds built of odd boards and roof tin, and paying a dollar a week for herding with the rats. One of them, a red-faced German, was a philosopher after his kind. He did not trouble himself to get up, when I looked in, but stretched himself in his bed—it was high noon—responding to my sniff of disgust that it was '*sehr schoen! ein bischen kalt, aber was!*' His neighbor, a white-haired old woman, begged, trembling, not to be put out. She would not know where to go. It was out of one of these houses that Fritz Meyer, the murderer, went to rob the poor-box in the Redemptorist church, the night when he killed Policeman Smith. The policeman surprised him at his work. In the room he had occupied I came upon a brazen-looking woman with a black eye, who answered the question of the officer, 'Where did you get that shiner?' with a laugh. 'I ran up against the fist of me man,' she said. Her 'man,' a big, sullen lout, sat by, dumb. The woman answered for him that he was a mechanic.

"'What does he work at?' snorted the policeman, restraining himself with an effort from kicking the fellow.

"She laughed scornfully. 'At the junk business.' It meant that he was a thief.

"Young men, with blotched faces and cadaverous looks, were loafing in every room. They hung their heads in silence. The women turned their faces away at the sight of the uniform. They cling to these wretches, who exploit their starved affections for their own ease, with a grip of desperation. It is their last hold. Women have to love something. It is their deepest degradation that they must love these. Even the wretches themselves feel the shame of it, and repay them by beating and robbing them, as their daily occupation. A poor little baby in one of the rooms gave a shuddering human touch to it all."

Yet there is a hopeful side of the situation, and Mr. Riis finds it in the parks which are, here and there, taking the places of some of the vilest rookeries, torn down because they menace the public health. In these small patches of green the children will at least get air and sunshine which otherwise they would not have. What makes the whole system a "blight," however, is the fact that it makes homes almost impossible. Mr. Riis concludes:

"Uptown or downtown, as the tenements grow taller, the thing that is rarest to find is the home of the olden days, even as it was in the shanty on the rocks. 'No home, no family, no morality,

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no manhood, no patriotism!' said the old Frenchman. Seventy-seven per cent. of their young prisoners, say the managers of the State reformatory, have no moral sense, or next to none. 'Weakness, not wickedness, ails them,' adds the prison reformer; no manhood, that is to say. Years ago, roaming through the British Museum, I came upon an exhibit that riveted my attention as nothing else had. It was a huge stone arm, torn from the shoulder of some rock image, with doubled fist and every rigid muscle instinct with angry menace. Where it came from or what was its story I do not know. I did not ask. It was its message to us I was trying to read. I had been spending weary days and nights in the slums of London, where hatred grew, a noxious crop, upon the wreck of the home. Lying there, mute and menacing, the great fist seemed to me like a shadow thrown from the gray dawn of the race into our busy day with a purpose, a grim, unheeded warning. What was it? In the slum the question haunts me yet. They perished, the empires those rock-hewers built, and the governments reared upon their ruins are long since dead and forgotten. They were born to die, for they were not built upon human happiness, but upon human terror and greed. We built ours upon the bed-rock, and its corner-stone is the home. With this bitter mockery of it that makes the slum, can it be that the warning is indeed for us?"

DEATH OF RICHARD PARKS BLAND.

REPRESENTATIVE BLAND, of Missouri, who died last week, at the age of sixty-four, attained his prominence chiefly by his labors for silver as currency. He was popularly known, in fact, as "Silver Dick" Bland, and at the Chicago convention that nominated Bryan he was the leading candidate on three ballots, and was second on the fifth ballot, which gave Bryan the nomination. He became prominent in the silver cause as early as 1878, when his bill for the coinage of silver, the Bland act, was passed over President Hayes's veto. Mr. Bland sat in every Congress from 1872 until his death, except the Fifty-fourth, sharing the general Democratic reverse in 1894, but winning again at the election for the Fifty-fifth. Papers of all political persuasions pay tribute to his irreproachable personal character, the gold-standard papers nearly all taking occasion for a word against the white metal. Thus the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says: "Old-fashioned and unprogressive, Representative Bland had the old-time virtues, but he was twenty years behind the times. His face was turned toward the setting sun, and he was oblivious to the dawn of a new American era. The announcement of his death will be received with regret, as that of an honest, tho often misguided, man of affairs. There survive him in public life many of views more nearly orthodox, but who still would do well to pattern more closely upon 'Silver Dick' Bland's blameless private life." Others, assuming that the silver cause is near its end, see a pathetic coincidence in his death. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, for example, says: "He fought a losing fight for a quarter of a century and died just about as his partizans were to admit their defeat." Still other gold-standard papers allege that Mr. Bland's death is to silver a fatal blow. The silver papers pay tributes to his memory, but in general do not use his death as a text for currency argument.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"I SEE you're Finnish," remarked the Czar.—*The New Voice, New York.*

THE ease with which a French cabinet can be upset is the admiration and despair of the American people.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"HE is a man of honor." "Which kind—French army or regular civilian?"—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

ONLY a Dewey would plan his return so as to miss the watermelon season.—*The State Journal, Topeka.*

FOR an institution that is wholly without friends, the trust seems to stub along pretty well.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

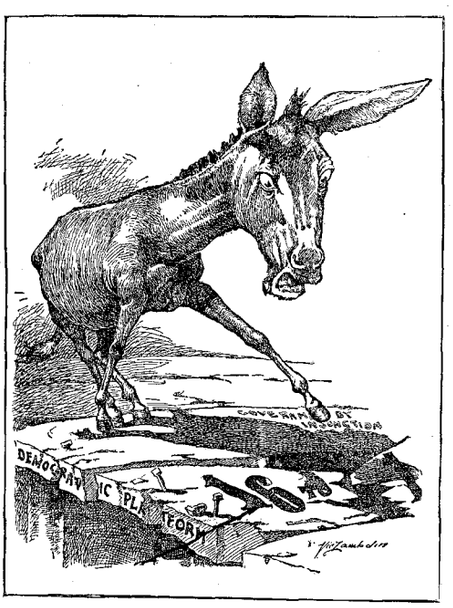
IF the Philippines ever get a Congressman, will he be from the east or west?—*The Commercial Tribune, Cincinnati.*

A GOOD politician is like a good magician—his only important moves are the ones you don't see.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

HAZEN S. PINGREE can't retire from Michigan politics, because there wouldn't be anything left.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

THIS AGED GENTLEMAN EXPECTS AN ULTIMATUM.
The Herald, New York.



INSPECTING THE PLATFORM.

THE MULE: "I think I fell through here once before."
—*The Times, Denver.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE MOST WIDELY READ OF DRAMATIC CRITICS.

THE weekly *feuilletons* contributed to *Le Temps* (Paris) by the late Francisque Sarcey, which appeared with only one break during a period of forty years, were, according to E. Irenæus Stevenson, more widely read than the words of any critic of the stage since dramatic criticism has been a recognized occupation. His judgments upon a play could often make or unmake a manager, yet they were always given with a high sense of responsibility, and after most painstaking study. Outside of France, also, his dicta were eagerly awaited by an enormous public in Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Great Britain, Austria, and Russia—even, in fact, in distant Australia and to some extent in America.

In France, however, his admirers did not have it all their own way, and his death has called forth a somewhat uncommon amount of hostile criticism from the younger element, who did not sympathize with his literary and dramatic views. According to M. Theuriet, writing in the London *Journal* (as quoted in *The Academy* of May 27), "Les Jeunes" have not "even waited till Sarcey's bier was lifted to speak their minds, and declare that he hated 'all that is generous and heroic, and that he ignored the literature of his time.'" M. Theuriet continues:

"But who says too much says nothing; and all this wrath savors of spite. The truth is that, in his long career as a critic, Sarcey always showed himself a genuine man of letters, who loved beautiful works, and who strove to understand them even when they disconcerted him at first sight and were repugnant to his palate. His mind was truly French; it was all for clearness, for the light of nature; he detested the jargon that is foisted on the public under the name of 'artistry.' He wanted the French language to keep those qualities of frankness, brightness, logic, and of wholesomeness that are its glory and raise it above its rivals. He had a weakness for a well-constructed play, and therein he was not wrong. He did not believe in foreign importations, and he only half liked 'the fogs of the Ibsen drama.' Despite the admiration of snobs, he did not believe that these dramas were masterpieces."

Another French critic, M. Gustave Larroumet, Sarcey's successor on *Le Temps*, writes of him as follows in *Le Figaro:*

"He was always the bourgeois and the professor, with all the virtues and few of the vices which those two words imply. Belonging to the middle classes, elevated in his ideas, at the summit of his political and social success, he had received, as a collegian, the best university instruction. He was richly endowed with good sense and fond of prose; he disliked fantastical flights, and cared but little for poetry. He had assisted at the final disruption of romanticism both in politics and literature; he had witnessed the dawn of realism, had followed it never more to desert it . . . his near-sighted eyes never strained their glance beyond the limit of the visible, but how clearly he perceived all that he saw!"

His success lay in his great fondness for the theater, where he spent every evening of his life, often also attending the matinées. His innate theatrical knowledge was supplemented by his journalistic training. From the beginning, according to M. Larroumet, he betrayed his bourgeois and professorial characteristics. Corneille's poetry inspired him, while Shakespeare left him indifferent.

As a journalist Sarcey was indomitable and untiring. For forty years his contributions never failed to appear at the appointed time save once when he underwent a severe optical operation, and on the day preceding his death. M. Larroumet says:

"He was a man who advanced his well-balanced opinion each morning upon everything that occurred. . . . He created a *genre* in his theatrical criticism, or at least left the sovereign impress of his personality upon it. He was a polemic, pleasing to the gallery, which demands hard knocks and wounds; redoubtable for his adversaries, since he pricked even their largest balloons at the right spot. . . . . .

"I conclude with the supreme eulogy, that he was a man of letters devoted to his profession with a disinterestedness unknown to our century save in matters literary, disinterested in his all-absorbing devotion to journalism. He cared neither for wealth nor honors, not from false modesty or proud impotence, but from true philosophy, an exclusive love of culture, and true understanding of things as they exist."

The Anglo-Saxon view of Sarcey, as reflected in the leading literary journals, is, on the whole, a thoroughly appreciative one. We quote a fairly representative criticism from *The Saturday Review* (May 27):

"Sarcey's main object was to present to his readers a clear and vivid picture of the play he was describing, to reconstruct it, just as the examining magistrate reconstructs the scene of a murder in all its details, with a view to extracting a confession from the accused, by the gruesome realism of the 'reconstitution du crime.' In his descriptions, 'mon oncle' eschewed all flowers of rhetoric; he stated facts as he had seen them, and never called a spade an agricultural implement. His blunt truths were often unpleasant, but so keen was his diagnostic power in judging a play that those he condemned were ever short-lived, while a prosperous future awaited those of which he had approved. . . . The young school of playwrights, Henri Becque, Octave Mirbeau, and Ibsen and Björnsen (les barbares du Nord, as he called them) met with no mercy at the hands of Sarcey. He attacked Dumas *fils*, who hoped to change the laws of France by the influence of the stage; he had belabored Victorien Sardou's 'excessive ability,' tho he fully recognized the merits of 'L'Ami des Femmes' and of 'La Haine.' The advent of the pessimistic school, which wilfully ignored the style of Scribe and Clairville, filled him with indignation. He refused to accept the theories set forth in 'Little Eyolf' or 'The Wild Duck,' and declared that tho life was not a bed of roses, it should not be deprived of all their color. The dark clouds of Scandinavia must not obscure the rays of Gallic wit, and unhealthy spleen must be banished from the land of Molière, of Corneille, and of Racine. The old militant spirit which had withstood the attacks of Fiorentino and Aurélien Scholl was aroused, and the 'critique national' once more vacated his chair of undisputed authority and entered the lists on behalf of genuine, genial comedy. Another triumph awaited him, and death snatched him from the highest rung of the ladder of criticism."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Mark Twain's Posthumous Book.—After having entertained the world for two generations with his humor, Mark Twain now proposes to put some of the best things he has to say into a book which shall not be published until a hundred years after his death. It is to be a volume of recollections of well-known people he has met in various walks of life—"monarchs and desperadoes, poets and lawyers." According to an interview reported in the London *Times*, and quoted in the London *Speaker*, these portraits of celebrities are

"drawn solely for his own pleasure in the work, and with the single object of telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without malice, and to serve no grudge, but, at the same time, without respect of persons or social conventions, institutions or pruderies of any kind. These portraits of men and women, painted with all their warts, as well as with every attractive feature which has caught his eye, will not be written in the style of Mark Twain's books, which their author anticipates will be forgotten by the time his gallery is published. Any humor they may contain will be entirely unsought. It must be inherent in the subject if it is to appear in the portrait."

In explanation of his determination, Mark Twain himself says:

"A book that is not to be published for a century gives the writer a freedom which he could secure in no other way. We have lost a great deal in the past through a lack of books written in this way for a remote posterity. A man can not tell the whole truth about himself, even if convinced that what he wrote would

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never be seen by others. I have personally satisfied myself of that and have got others to test it also. You can not lay bare your private soul and look at it. You are too much ashamed of yourself. It is too disgusting. For that reason I confine myself to drawing the portraits of others."

JOHANN STRAUSS.

THE death of Johann Strauss in Vienna early in June has brought forth many American tributes to his genius. The Boston *Transcript* (June 5) gives a sketch of his career and refers as follows to the place he held in the esteem of Americans during his visit to this country in 1872. It says:

"The late Patrick S. Gilmore had engaged him, at a large salary, to conduct at the Boston Peace Jubilee. His presence

JOHANN STRAUSS.

here was one round of triumphs. He directed an orchestra of one thousand musicians, and more than ever popularized his melodious compositions. In the same month he gave four concerts in New York, at the Academy of Music. Rarely, if ever, has a composer received such an ovation in the American metropolis as was given to Strauss. His audiences seemed never to tire of his music, while the magnetism of the man with both audience and orchestra was simply astounding.

"It was while in New York that Strauss composed the 'Manhattan' waltzes, in which he introduced 'Old Folks at Home' and 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' . . . . . .

"The death of Johann Strauss means much more than the death of many a far greater musician, for he was above everything else a composer both for the classes and for the masses. And to those Bostonians whose memories linger over the great Peace Jubilee of a generation ago, he is still much more than a memory. At that time his reputation was at its height, and he came to this country to leave it a laureled conqueror. His father before him was a musician of world-wide celebrity, the name of Strauss having been celebrated in European musical annals for over a century. For months our country was in the throes of a Strauss furore, and for months Boston music-lovers paid him the homage due a successful candidate for popularity. His conducting style, his professional smile, his hair and clothes, his daily life, were the themes of hourly discussion. Like his father, he conducted with violin in hand, swaying to the rhythm of the music, and sometimes playing as he led. Unlike many composers of popular music, he was admired by the illuminati of the musical world, no less a light than Wagner writing of him: 'A single Strauss waltz surpasses as much in grace, delicacy, and real musical conception most of the laboriously composed foreign productions, as the Vienna St. Stephan steeple rears itself above the hollow pillars of a Paris boulevard.' Brahms and Strauss were great friends, and on an autograph fan belonging to Mme. Strauss, beneath one or two bars of 'The Beautiful Blue Danube,' is this inscription: 'Unfortunately not by me. Johannes Brahms.' Less than five years ago his fiftieth anniversary as a conductor was celebrated in Vienna, every theater and opera-house in that city performing selections from his operettas or from his dance music. A week of rejoicing was spent, during which addresses, floral wreaths, and offerings without number were presented to him."

Of his peculiar mastery over certain phases of musical expression the Baltimore *American* says:

"His sovereignty as a musical king was won entirely by his mastery over the forces of rhythm, which he expressed in his repertoire of matchless waltzes. During his earliest days as a composer and director he seemed to understand the basic influences which popularized the dance, and it was his catering to this craving for rhythmic motion which made him famous the wide world over.

"Strauss's works are familiar to every good performer. The perfect, gliding, facile swing so peculiar to his waltzes made his every composition preferred to all others; hence the demand which has never diminished. His ability to construct his successive chords so that the vibrations of the body responded to the time invested his music with a charm for every one, it mattered not what his rank or the character of his education."

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Strauss's waltzes constitute the best dance-music ever written, but they are more than dance-music. They are intended as much for the concert stage as for the ball-room. Most of them have elaborate and artistic introductions, having the aspect of an overture, often delightfully foreshadowing the waltz themes in a dreamy, passionate, and tender manner, as if interpreting the thoughts of the young lovers, who perchance are looking forward to their first embrace in the disguise of a waltz. In his waltzes, as in his operettas, Strauss was a supreme master of orchestral coloring. He was admired by musicians of all persuasions, from Wagner to Brahms. He is really the creator of the Viennese school of operetta, for Suppé did not write his best works till after Strauss had shown the way, and Milloecker would not have been possible but for Strauss."

A JAPANESE VIEW OF KIPLING.

IF the critics of various countries continue to give us their impressions on the burning question of Kipling's genius and literary characteristics, we shall soon have an international gallery of Kipling portraits and appreciations. We have already had English, American, German, and French views of Kipling. The latest addition to the list is Mr. Adachi Kinnosuké, who, with a mastery of idiomatic English that might well be envied by a native English writer, tells us how Rudyard Kipling's tales impress a cultivated Japanese of the present day. Mr. Kinnosuké, trying like many another critic to account for Kipling's extraordinary vogue, attributes it partly to the fact that he came at the psychological moment, when the world was ready for another pet sensation in literature. The article (in *The Arena*, June) begins thus:

"Stevenson, Barrie, Watson. Then came Kipling, and the public surveyed him between its half-closed eyes, like the viceroy watching Mellish with the fumigatory, and said, 'Evidently this is the wrong tiger; but it is an original animal.' Now, just at the time of Kipling's *début*, the reading public of England and America was getting tired of some things. And it played the Mother Wolf to this Mowgli of the literary jungle, and petted him the more when he called it 'That wild beast the Public [who] in totality is a great and thankless god [like unto Dagon].' He had the misfortune to become famous at twenty-three, and the world styled him the favorite of Fortune. . . . . .

"In 1888 the 'Plain Tales from the Hills' came out. When the

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writer (an utter stranger to Kipling's fame then) took up a copy of the book, the summer evening was lazy in Hot Springs, and a mighty host of mosquitoes was spoiling the amiable temper of a patient lamp. But the sorcery of words in the very first piece, 'Lispeth,' struck him. He gasped, smiled, soliloquized, and said, among many other things, 'This man may write how a hen picked a grain, and I would pronounced his account artistic.' The simplicity of Gospel narrative is as the lilies of the field on his pages. Kipling is one of those who pick one up, knock all his old notions about literary excellence with a whack or two right between his eyes, take him to the mountain-top, show him the beauty of simplicity in style and diction, and says: 'Now, here when I can speak my thoughts into life in the words of a peasant, what's the use of murdering them under the weight of a thousand adjectives and polite phrases?' Dickens wrote a hundred pages to tell us a thing. Kipling came and wrote half a dozen. And some think that the latter wrote more than the former."

Mr. Kinnosuké, after analyzing with some detail a number of Kipling's stories, gives his opinion as to the two particulars in which Kipling's genius is generally agreed to be at its best and at its weakest—his portraits of the British soldier, and his delineations of women. As to the former:

"Kipling tells us how he came to be acquainted with his soldiers three. 'Through no merit of my own, it was my good fortune to be, in a measure, admitted into their friendship—frankly by Mulvaney from the beginning, sullenly and with reluctance by Learoyd, and suspiciously by Ortheris,' says Kipling, and this is his own criticism on the trio that made him famous. Mulvaney, who admitted him frankly into his friendship from the beginning, is the most real of his creations. Kipling sets Mulvaney up, and Mulvaney looks down upon his author and says, 'By me you shall be judged.' True, he is 'in no sense refined, nor to be admitted to the door-mats of the decent folk.' But a higher, Kipling had never drawn. Rugged, simple, uncouth, and so on—you can add a dozen adjectives of this sort, if you please. But when folly, vice, extravagance, kiss the heroic in the questionable twilight, then men say many things and become ecstatic. Mulvaney is that twilight. He can never be tame, nor common, nor stupid. He is the child of naked nature. He is proud of his ruggedness and simplicity. He breaks the decalog most flagrantly; of that he is proud also. He is no hypocrite. He can be offensive, sinful, outrageous, wild; but tiresome or sickening, never. He is stuffed with all sorts of heathenish appetites, educated by the unholy Christianized Anglo-Saxon, and baked by the tropical sun, an Irishman and a heathen at heart, and his home is India."

As to Kipling's women:

"Of the great number it takes much more distortion of our ethical notions than Buddhistic abnegation to fall in love with any of them. Mr. Kipling seems to have stumbled over wretched privates and subalterns in Her Majesty's service—in the dark night, I suppose—and his fertile imagination grasped them, put dresses upon them over their coats and trousers, and gave them female names, and thus the majority of his female characters seem to have been born. Others, indeed, he looked on in the Indian bazar through the clouds of his cigar smoke, and sketched them down in his patent flashlight method, so we need not stop to discuss them."

As an Oriental, Mr. Kinnosuké is naturally qualified in some especial degree to speak of Kipling's conception of Asiatic life. His opinion of Kipling's depth of insight into it is not very flattering:

"Kipling came out of India, the favored cradle of philosophy; but bhusa, hapless girl widows, mud huts, bloodshed, the blunders of the mighty British administration in India, 'the gate of a hundred sorrows,' and the ten commandments broken to pieces among the civilians, and the adventures of the privates, are all he seems to have seen and written about. To be able to feel the dark and the hideous is the quality not granted to all—only to those whose souls are great enough to see and feel the day and the beautiful. The intensity of his feeling about the dark and the horrible makes Poe a Prometheus in his corner. It is not given to the common to suffer so. They are incapable. That the ablest human geniuses, from Gautama to Schopenhauer, are sad, and upon the pages of the chronicle are branded as pessimists, is not a strange fact. Is there any such intensity in Mr. Kipling?"

Kipling's wonderful style is his chief point of strength, in the opinion of Mr. Kinnosuké. He says:

"To say that Mr. Kipling is a logician is misleading. The wise and thoughtful would frown at the statement, and the frivolous would jeer or giggle or sneer, as if that were the handsomest thing for them to do—it is very becoming indeed! But Mr. Kipling's writings are the very embodiment of formal logic—this is correct. The absence of stories—really good stories—in the writings of Mr. Kipling is remarkable, and his indifference as to the matter and the content is wellnigh sublime—like unto that of the logicians. All is the way in which the commonplace tales are told; all is form in which they are put; and old Mrs. Kendrick's turkey-gobbler with a plug hat on is strutting all through his stories. Barrie, commenting on the popular criticism of Mark Twain on Kipling, says that it is all right to say that Mr. Kipling should be read for his style, even if there be no story back of it, if indeed this be possible. But when style is not only man, but also the story itself, then what? . . . Mark Twain, the seer, I believe, is correct. Mr. Kipling is 'the prince of story-tellers,' minus story."

As to some of Kipling's literary sins, the writer says:

"Kipling is the ideal incarnate of the up-to-date literatus—that is to say, a sworn enemy to the classics, and a perfect imp in smashing the decalog right and left. His popularity is not wonderful. Critics take up the poetical works of Emerson and Poe, and declare that they can not understand how such rare gems and so much trash find a common home between the same covers. But in the writings of Mr. Kipling they find a wonder. When the New York *Herald* paid Mr. Kipling five hundred dollars for the privilege of printing his I-don't-know-what on the bicycle, an economist suggested that it would have been cheaper for Mr. Kipling to have paid *The Herald* the amount not to publish that stuff. Would that that were the only economic blunder in the experiences of the pet of Fortune, famous at twenty-three."

Kipling's title to fame is thus viewed by Mr. Kinnosuké:

"In Kipling, constructive imagination is lorded over with fancies and brilliant series of figures. His imagination salaams to his memory. Let us grant all that are his—and that means much that is excellent—grant him that calm reserve, the conscious strength that is silent; that dislike of the superfluous; grant him that simplicity wherein *The Athenæum* catches the Homeric accent; grant him the poetic fire that glances, laughs, sings throughout his pages; grant him the masterly power in the dialog style; grant him his horse-laugh wit, which is very pleasant sometimes; grant him all these and much more if you please—what then? After all, in the production of that which makes men better and happier, his 'utmost smartness and cocksureness available,' helps him no more than rheumatism helps in log-rolling.

"Having criticized him, I stand ready—expectant in fact—for an outburst of public condemnation. I said that Kipling could not see some things, and all that his friends have to do is to turn the table and say to me, 'You have no eyes for those things which Kipling saw and wrote. You are a bad critic. An ideal critic should have the widest possible sympathy, and must appreciate every form of literature.' To this I bow most humbly as most true. I can not see some things—yes, a bad critic, in short. But the remark, I mean the rebuke—as I take it—is it not rather a compliment?"

Camp Literature in the Philippines.—Major G. J. Younghusband, of the British army, who has lately returned from a tour of investigation in the Philippines, has embodied his experiences in a book entitled "The Philippines and Round About." He was especially impressed by two things which the Americans have accomplished: their success in the Augean task of cleaning Manila, and their characteristic enterprise in at once giving their new possessions the manifold advantages of Yankee journalism. We quote from a review of the book in the London *Academy*:

"When Major Younghusband arrived at Manila on October 10

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of last year the place was in the hands of the Americans, and the newcomers were busy in cleaning up after three hundred years of neglect, corruption, and squalor. The author's outspoken description of the domestic habits of its former occupants for the last three centuries leaves no doubt as to the horrors of the task which the new municipality found themselves called upon to undertake. Indeed, that the place should not have been laid desolate long since suggests that the boastful bacillus is, after all, but a feeble folk. (But that is not sufficient to justify a self-respecting major in such a comment as this: 'Poor old Peter up aloft must have a heavy job with the dons before they are fit for admission through the golden gates.') The force in occupation has already four newspapers of its own, and Major Younghusband often 'found the paragraphs and advertisements very amusing':

"'Holy Gee!' exclaimed one organ, '200 new subscribers in one hour! Walk in, boys; beer ain't in it with newspapers! Dump down your dollars, and secure an intellectual feast for one month anyhow.' But the beer man is not to be defeated, for on the back of the same paper he holds out most inviting suggestions of celestial bliss to those who drink his beer, thus: 'Beware of microbes! The little demons that down a strong man! There's NO MICROBES in S—'s beer, and don't you forget it. If by accident a microbe should fall into S—'s beer, he would reform and become an ANGEL. Who would not be an Angel?

"Together with their spirit of journalistic and commercial enterprise, these citizen soldiers have brought with them, from the sacred presence of their 'souvenir girls,' that spirit of chivalry by which their nation is distinguished among the nations of the earth. From these unwashed tatterdemalions Mrs. Younghusband received a kind of homage as she passed along the streets. Various of them from whom she accepted aid in her quest of photographs were proud men that day. And a remarkably successful search it was."

TWO UNPUBLISHED STORIES BY DUMAS THE ELDER.

THE unpublished manuscript of two stories by Alexandre Dumas *père* has lately been discovered by M. Stylianos Apostolides, a wealthy Greek gentleman who has just returned from a tour of the Orient, in the course of which this manuscript came into his possession. In the London *Outlook* (June 3), Mr. Howe Gordon thus writes of this remarkable literary discovery:

"After an unbroken residence for many years in England, M. Apostolides two years ago paid a prolonged visit to Greece and Egypt. Last winter he presented three public libraries to Cyprus: one at Nicosia, one at Larnaca, and one at Limasol, also a public school for the poor. He was the guest of the archbishop of Cyprus, and of the governor, Sir William Haynes Smith, who is greatly interested in the development of the island. Among the books given thus munificently by M. Apostolides was the manuscript in question, which he knew to be by the elder Dumas. It, however, occurred to him that an unpublished work by the illustrious French author ought not to be relegated to a shelf in a public library in Cyprus, so he subsequently withdrew it from the valuable collection and took it with him to Paris. He called upon Messrs. Levy, the publishers of all the works of the elder Dumas. In the presence of M. Apostolides they placed the manuscript by the side of autograph letters and pages of some of the most famous works of the great author. They had no hesitation in declaring the manuscript to be an absolutely authentic and entirely genuine work of the elder Dumas, written throughout in his own hand. A descendant of Alexandre Dumas—stated to be his legal heir—also inspected the document, and declared himself perfectly satisfied that it was an unpublished and hitherto unknown work by his illustrious ancestor. . . . . .

"A member of the firm of Levy had arbitrarily divided the manuscript into four parts, had appended a memo stating that over twenty pages, including one complete chapter, were missing. After prolonged inspection of the four hundred loose sheets of paper, written on both sides in a minute and very illegible hand, without much punctuation, I discovered that the manuscript consists of two complete romances, and not a single page is missing. The scene of the two stories is laid in a land quite untrod in fiction of the first rank, and a large portion of each narrative is of the most exciting description."

The manuscript is to be translated into English by M. Apostolides, and the two stories are to be published in London next autumn. Mr. Gordon adds:

"At this hour, when a new Dumas 'boom' has been passing over the English dramatic firmament, additional interest will be felt in the forthcoming publication of genuine romances from his pen, the very existence of which was never surmised by his relatives, publishers, or literary heirs. Independently of this momentary excitement, the charm of the writings of the elder Dumas seems unimpaired by time and by the change of literary fashion. They appeal to the enthusiastic lad, the leisured man of the world, and the busy man of letters. No one except Thackeray has a wider circle of present-day readers, and the discovery of new writings by this brilliant author must be a matter of international importance, calculated to attract equal attention in France, England, and America, as well as Italy, where his works are abnormally popular at the present time."

AUGUSTIN DALY'S INFLUENCE ON DRAMA.

THE sudden death of Mr. Augustin Daly in Paris on June 7 is, in the opinion of American and English dramatic critics, a serious loss to the stage and to the cause of legitimate drama, of which he was so long a faithful upholder. Mr. Charles Frohman, in the course of an interview in London, says of him: "I regard Sir Henry Irving and Mr. Daly as having done more for the elevation of the stage in their respective countries than any managers of their time, and America's loss in this respect is irreparable." We quote a few estimates of Mr. Daly in recent American papers. The New York *Evening Post* says of his career:

"It is not often that so industrious and voluminous an adapter and author as he was himself shows so catholic an appreciation of the work of others. There was no branch of the drama, from farce and musical comedy to high tragedy, with which he did not deal, and in which he did not display a signal ability. And it is worthy of note that in all his productions he was his own stage manager and director, thus making himself personally responsible for the representations in his theater, which were, to a most unusual degree, the expression of his own personal taste and ideas. From the highest to the lowest, the actors of his company were compelled to follow his instructions, and it was not often that his instincts were at fault. For many years his stage was the only real school of instruction here for young actors, who could profit there both from the example of the most experienced professors of the art of acting as well as from the wise precepts of the director-in-chief. Among his pupils were many of the most capable performers of the day, and there was scarcely a contemporary actor, male or female, of any repute who did not act under his management at one time or another."

The New York *Times* says:

"Whatever he did as theater manager was done nobly and thoroughly. In theatricals he was an artist, positively a great artist, as well as a merchant. He was by no means devoid of the commercial instinct. He knew, as well as any mere showman, how to give his public what it wanted, as the saying is, and his pecuniary profits were often large. No American manager in the thirty years of his ascendency made more money than Mr. Daly. It is also true that none expended more on the production of plays, and that pecuniary profit was never the uppermost idea in his mind. He dared to do fine things for their own sake, and deliberately to gratify his own esthetic likings in the pursuit of his calling. . . . He was his own 'school.' He had studied, first and last, all the worthy records of the ancient stage and taken note of the best in the contemporary dramatic field in England, France, and Germany, but in his time no mind more alert, inventive, or independent than his own was exerted in the theater."

Mr. William Winter writes as follows in the New York *Tribune*:

"The death of Augustin Daly removes the most distinguished figure among the dramatic managers of America, since the time of Lester Wallack, and the most powerful and most important

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intellectual force that has been operant in the American theater since the best days of Edwin Booth. Mr. Daly was animated by the highest ambition, and in all his relations with the stage he was conscious of a solemn responsibility and acted from motives that were conscientious and noble."

The following opinions of well-known literary men concerning Mr. Daly's work as a dramatic manager are quoted in the New York *Herald* (June 9):

MR. RICHARD WATSON GILDER: "His theater was more than a popular house of amusement—it was a school of dramatic art, of which he was the animating spirit. No one can possibly take his place."

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS: "Mr. Daly, to my mind, was the greatest of American managers. Every dramatic picture that was produced in his theater had his name written in one corner. His individuality marked every play he produced. No matter what the author's idea of a play was, no matter what the actor's idea was, the idea the public received was the idea Mr. Daly had of it. Mr. Daly in his lifetime did much for the American stage, not the least of which was in the way of seeing that authors received adequate emolument for their plays."

MR. BRONSON HOWARD: "Probably no manager in any country or in any age discovered and developed or modified and educated the talent and genius of so many women successful on the stage. As a stage manager Augustin Daly stood second to none in the world, and this absolutely first rank would be accorded to him even by those who did not always agree with all his methods and principles. He was the first manager to raise the regular fixed royalties paid to American dramatic writers to the established standards of Europe."

AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE HARPER-McCLURE ALLIANCE.

THE recently announced business alliance of two large publishing houses in New York—Messrs. Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure Company—will, it is thought, have important results in the direction of literary as well as of purely business interests. The prevalent opinion appears to be that both Harper's and McClure's magazines will profit by the union, and that the establishment of a new magazine under joint management is not unlikely. With regard to the objects of the alliance, Mr. John W. Harper says, in an interview in the New York *Sun* (June 4):

"We have some plans looking toward developments in the magazine world in a field in which Mr. McClure has been very successful. Mr. McClure believes, too, that our facilities would enable us to carry out together certain important publishing plans of his, since we have one of the largest plants in the country and issue more periodicals than any other house. So, finding a number of points of common interest, we decided to work together. To that end several of our people have become interested in the S. S. McClure Company, and Mr. McClure, with his associates, has become interested in Harper & Brothers. We regard Mr. McClure and his associates, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Doubleday, among the most successful men in the publishing world, and, altho we had the very highest opinion of their abilities before we entered upon this matter, an investigation of their business showed that they had done a great deal more than even we had imagined. We therefore welcome Mr. McClure and his associates, and, while we do not contemplate any marked changes and will manage the business in the same conservative manner that has characterized the house, yet the new developments which this will bring us will no doubt inure very much to our benefit."

Mr. S. S. McClure expressed himself as follows:

"The arrangement between Harper & Brothers and S. S. McClure Company is an alliance rather than a consolidation. The management and principal offices of both companies remain unchanged. Mr. McClure and some of his associates will hold the minor offices in Harper & Brothers, and some members of Harper & Brothers will become officers in the S. S. McClure Company. We have had certain publishing plans that it seemed could be better carried on by a coalition of this sort. It is impossible to say more than that the alliance is made with a view of realizing certain specific publishing plans. We can not at this time speak definitely about these plans. Announcements will be made as occasion arises."

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"The alliance between two publishing houses of New York, Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure Company, announced Saturday, is at first blush an odd partnership, because the two establishments are so opposite in character, but perhaps for that very reason the combination will be all the stronger. Between them they should sweep the whole publishing field in a comprehensive and thorough manner. The conservative and dignified strength of the oldest publishing house in the United States, which the Harpers contribute to the partnership, will be promptly reninforced by the remarkable energy and business acumen which Mr. McClure has shown in building up his magazine and his publishing business. . . . . .

"Can it be that this is the Kipling syndicate, concerning which rumors were rife a few weeks ago? The McClure Company has apparently hooked the big fish, but possibly help in landing him is not despised. Whatever the plans of the allied houses may be, there are now sufficient backing, reputation, brains, and push behind to insure success."

Two editions of "Richard Carvel," Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel, were exhausted before the day of publication, and apparently its success will equal that of "The Celebrity."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CAN THE UNIVERSE BE EXPLAINED MECHANICALLY?

ACCORDING to Prof. Frank H. Bigelow, the present scientific world may be divided into two camps according as they explain natural phenomena by mechanical analogies or as manifestations of an unknown form of energy. Of course, energy is taken into account by the mechanicians, but the later school, represented in Germany by the distinguished chemist Ostwald, looks on energy as the primal entity and on all phenomena as its manifestations. Thus, Professor Bigelow reminds us, we are conscious of the things about us only during transfers of energy. In fact, we know only these transfers—energy itself has escaped us thus far. In general we know each form of energy only through two factors, one representing its intensity and the other its capacity. Thus we know heat-energy first through temperature, which is a condition of the substance through which a transfer of energy is taking place; and secondly, we know it through the amount of energy transferred, which is never the total amount, but depends on the condition of the bodies between which the transfer occurs. Unless there is such a transfer we know nothing of the existence of heat-energy. The same is true of other forms of energy; thus, we know of the energy of mechanical motion only through the velocity of the moving body and the force exerted by it; of electrical energy only through electric tension and the electric current, etc. Says Professor Bigelow (*Popular Astronomy*, June):

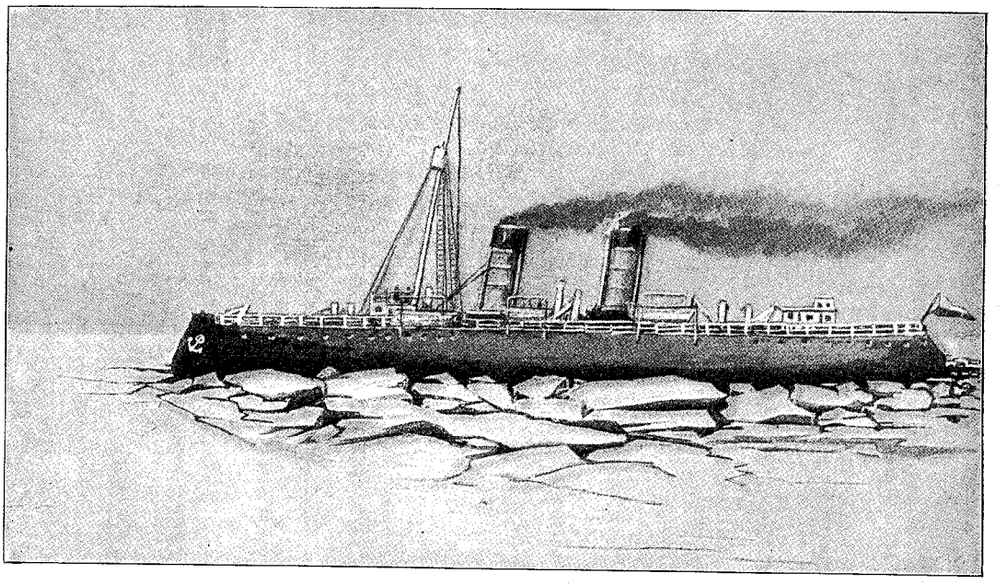
"It may seem strange that the terms that we employ freely—force, mass, surface, volume, weight, electricity, and magnetism—are only forms of this capacity function, and that they are apprehended only during the instantaneous transfers of energy. It may cause surprise to perceive that the other set of terms we commonly talk about as entities, namely, temperature, velocity, potential and kinetic energy, height, pressure, tension, current, are perceived only during the transfer of energy; and it may be difficult to realize that we know nothing of heat, kinetic and potential energy, work, gravitation, friction, chemical, electric, and magnetic energy in their entities, but only in their processes of transfer. Energy is the great unknown entity, and its existence is recognized only during its state of change. It may be surmised that we are here on the borderland of profound metaphysical speculations."

After rehearsing the various attempts that have been made to express all these phenomena—heat, electricity, etc.—in the ordinary terms of mechanics, and quoting many modern authorities to show that these are all unsatisfactory and that the most logical explanation of them all is to assume that all forms of energy are one and that the true nature of this is yet unknown, by reason of our inability to know it directly, Professor Bigelow concludes:

"I have thus attempted to give some idea of the battle royal between mechanics and energetics that is now going on, and have indicated that the banners of mechanics are certainly drooping, and that their standard-bearers are weary. Whether energetics is to be the final victor, or whether some stronger idea will be discovered, remains beyond the forecast of to-day. It looks now as if science were fast approaching those impenetrable mysteries which have confronted the metaphysician and the theologian for centuries; it seems certain that the attempt to construct this universe out of pure matter and the three simple laws of force is a failure; it may not be improper to assert that the available energy for doing useful work is being expended and that the world's supply is running down. There arise further questions: Where did energy spring from originally? What keeps up the supply, if it is now running down? What is to be the final state of things when the supply has gone? If the universe in its physical processes is really exhausting itself, what is this theory of evolution by which it is claimed that some combinations of energy, animal and human life, organic life, is coming up? Is inorganic life running down, and is organic life coming up? If this is so, what is the difference? In fact, what is life? Is mechanics destined to give place to energetics, and is energy finally to become tributary to the science of life whose first law has not yet been discovered? If not this, what is the true hierarchy in the existences, and does the pathway lead up from man and his little spark of life to some immense oversoul, and is that life the substance of the temporary phenomena we call this world?"

SOME HUGE ICE-BREAKING SHIPS.

A HOT summer, when ice seems a mere creature of the imagination, save as it is delivered in small lumps for our refrigerators, is an appropriate time to let the mind dwell on ice-bound waterways and the latest devices adopted by science to clear them for commerce. That is perhaps one reason why we find the magazines just now devoting considerable space to the class of vessels known as "ice-breakers" or "ice-crushers." The largest and most powerful of these yet built is a Russian craft, the *Ermack*, planned by Admiral Makaroff, and we are told that still stronger vessels of the same type are to be constructed. With one of these, it is stated, the doughty admiral believes that he could steam straight to the North Pole, through the ice-blocked Arctic waters. A description of the *Ermack*, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, May 20) by M. Louis Turgan, is translated below:



THE ICE-BREAKER "ERMACK."

"Imagine a ship able to steam at a speed of 15 kilometers [6½ miles] an hour through a sea covered with a layer of ice 1.5 meters [5 feet] thick! Such is the bold and surprising result attained by Admiral Makaroff. Our photograph represents the *Ermack*, built by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and going at full speed

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through heavy ice. The accompanying diagrams show the method of construction and the arrangement of the vessel.

"The *Ermack* is 300 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 40 feet high. Her engines develop 12,000 horse-power. The hull is partly double, as the cross-section shows. All the lower part of the space thus left between the two hulls constitutes a double bottom,

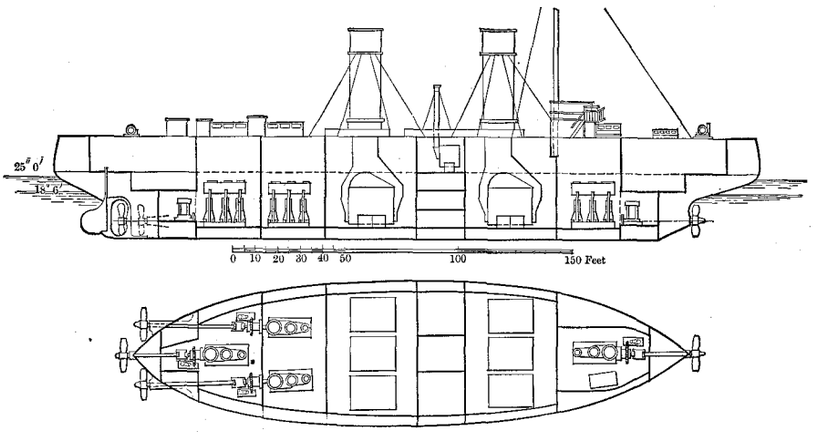


DIAGRAM OF THE RUSSIAN ICE-BREAKER STEAMER "ERMACK.."

which is divided into safety compartments. Besides this, the interior of the ship is divided into thirty-five such compartments.

"The horizontal section shows how original the plan of the *Ermack* is. The engines and boilers take up all the interior. The propulsion is effected by three screws, one directly in the rear and one on each side of it, run by a very powerful triple-expansion engine.

"In front of the second engine-room is placed a first group of three double-faced boilers, while in the center of the ship are coal-bins and the pump-room. Further toward the bow is a second similar group of boilers, and still further forward is another engine and a screw.

"This fourth screw, placed in the bow, is not to propel the ship but to stir up the water so as to help break up the ice, and also to set the fragments in motion, thus clearing a way for the prow. This screw has four very powerful blades, and is protected by an inclined ice-breaking ram whose form causes the ship, in case of very great resistance of the ice, to rise upon the obstacle and break it by its weight.

"Most of the pumps are placed together in a special room in the middle of the ship. One of them can deliver 10 cubic meters [350 cubic feet] of water in a minute. By its means the ship's draft can be varied very rapidly. By raising and lowering the ship in the water in this way the *Ermack* can be dislodged from ice that forms about her while she is lying at rest. An auxiliary pipe-system enables a layer of hot water from the boilers to be spread over the neighboring ice, to assist in freeing the vessel.

"Finally, three reservoirs, one in the axis of the ship and the others on the sides, enable very interesting results to be obtained; the middle one, when filled with water, diminishes the rolling of the ship considerably, while by alternately filling and emptying the two others a list to one side or the other may be given to the vessel.

"These few brief notes may give some idea of the formidable power of such a maritime engine as the *Ermack*. Her voyage in the Baltic some weeks ago, when the ice was still very thick, showed with what ease she could break through floes five feet thick, even turning in a circle with a radius of less than two hundred yards.

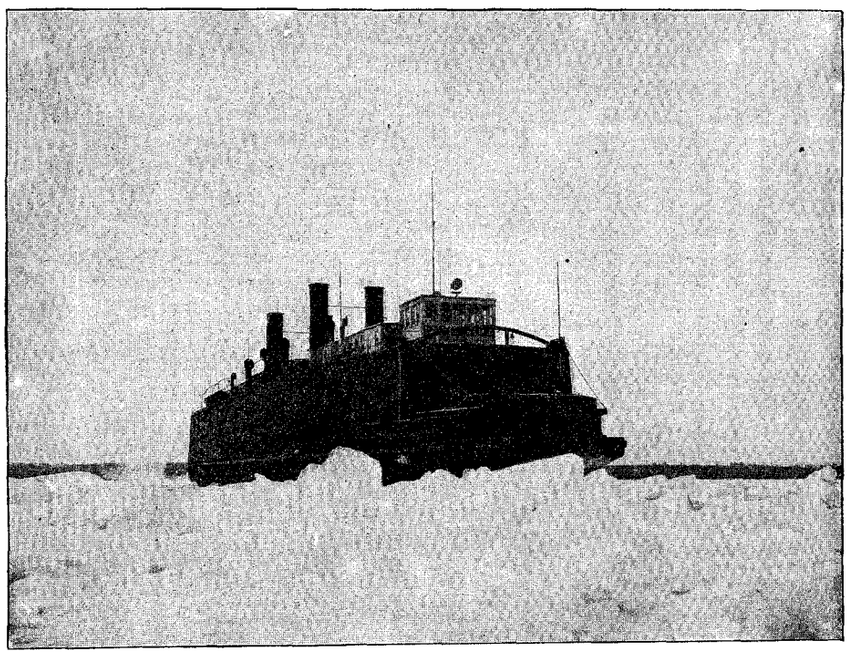
"The results attained will be of considerable economic importance for Northern countries. Ice-bound ports can be freed, at least at definite intervals, and made accessible to navigation.

"Vessels of the same type, but even more powerful than the *Ermack*, have been begun, and will be of great use in northern ports. One of them is to be used on Lake Baikal and will be in the form of a huge ferryboat for transporting trains on the Trans-Siberian Railway from one shore of the lake to the other."

Some other ice-breakers are described by George E. Walsh in *Cassier's Magazine* (June). Of one of the greatest American ice-crushers, the *Sainte Marie*, which is also a railway ferryboat on Mackinac Straits, he says:

"The construction and equipment of this ice crushing boat is superb, and she is almost as rigid and firm as a modern battle-ship. The pressure on the hull is so great at times that an ordinary steamer would have its sides crushed in like an egg-shell. The builders had to consider all this when making the plans. The hull below the water-line is built of solid timbers, and braced with massive planks of white oak. An outside planking, 6 inches thick, is put on, and this is sheathed with ¼-inch steel. . . . As the ice-crushing boat goes back and forth on the same trail, the ice extends down deeper and deeper until a windrow measures from twenty to thirty feet in depth. The *Sainte Marie* has traveled successfully through windrow ice of this average thickness; but when it begins to assume this formidable opposition to her progress she generally tries to break through another path."

The *Sainte Marie*, which is 305 feet long, and 53 feet beam, and has 4,500 horse-power, is only one of a fleet of powerful ice-breaking boats in our Northwest, and their action has been studied by the Russian officers who have been prominent in introducing this style of craft in the Baltic. Of Admiral Makaroff's



THE ICE-BREAKER "SAINTE MARIE."

scheme to reach the Pole in an ice-breaker, *Cassier's Magazine* says editorially:

"The 3,000 horse-power American ice-breaker *Sainte Marie*, of which an illustration appears elsewhere in this issue, has been credited with sailing with comparative ease through ice 2½ feet thick and with breaking down ice-walls as high as 15 feet. With

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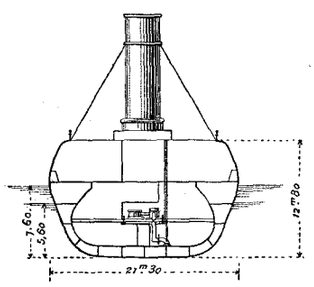
this performance in mind, and taking into account that, according to Nansen, the ice-walls in the Arctic basin seldom attain the height of 25 feet, and that the polar sea is free from ice over, at least, one-third of its surface, while all the ice is weakened in summer by thawing, and especially by interior canals due to accumulations of salt, and by crevices, Admiral Makaroff concludes, so we are told in *Nature*, that an ice-breaking steamer of 20,000 horse-power would overcome all the difficulties which polar ice may oppose to her progress. The distance between the latitude of 78° N. to the Pole being 720 miles, he calculates the various speeds at which such a steamer could make her way through ice of various thicknesses from four to seven feet, and he finds that the total distance could be covered in twelve days. Moreover, instead of one ice-breaker of 20,000 horse-power, it would be advantageous to have such vessels of 10,000 horse-power each, it having lately been proved by experiment in Russia that two ice-breakers, placed one behind the other, and the rear one pushing the front one by means of a special wooden frame, act as effectively as one single ice-breaker of a double power. Admiral Makaroff's proposal, and there is nothing more at present, is, therefore, to build for the intended purpose two special ice-breakers of 6,000 tons and 10,000 horse-power each."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



CROSS SECTION.

MICROBES THAT LURK IN BLOSSOMS.

PERHAPS even the tints and odors of flowers may be due to microbes, and to deadly ones at that! Recent investigation has shown, according to an article by M. Henri de Parville in *La Nature* (May 20), that the most beautiful blossoms may harbor bacteria that are dangerous to man, and that they may in some cases even owe to these bacteria their color and perfume. M. de Parville writes:

"The vegetable world is not so harmless as it has been supposed to be. Certain microscopic fungi living on diseased plants can develop in man and communicate to him various maladies, such as actinomycosis. The vegetable origin of cancer is made probable by the investigations of M. Bra, and that tuberculosis is caused by plants is maintained by some authorities. Plants may thus do us many a bad turn. But how about flowers? . . . M. Domingos Freire, well known from his inoculations against yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro, has been undertaking researches not on the parasites or fungi of flowers, but on their microbes. He finds some dangerous kinds. These light on flowers and the winds sprinkle them with dust—both of which are causes of infection."

In the hibiscus, M. de Parville goes on to tell us, M. Freire found a species of micrococcus hitherto unknown, which may be either harmless or dangerous; in a variety of rose grew a species of leptothrix usually found in stagnant water; on another rose were found specimens of the pus bacillus, and of another that is new to science. The cardinal-flower yielded two species and the peach-blossom one. Says the writer:

"There are thus disease-producing microbes in the heart of the flowers. If M. Domingos Freire is not mistaken, the presence of these bacilli constitutes a new fact, which may throw light on certain questions of animal and vegetable pathology. Flowers contain numerous germs that may afterward develop in the more appropriate environment of an animal organism.

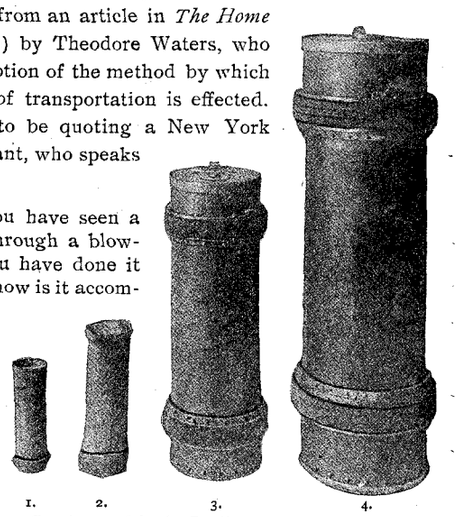
"M. Freire goes even further. He sees a relationship between the coloration of the flowers and the pigments of the microbes that they contain. For example, the delicate pink hue of the Rothschild rose is similar to that of cultures of the 'leptothrix ochracea.' So, too, the orange color of colonies of 'micrococcus cruciformis' is of the same hue as that of the pigment that covers the anthers of the hibiscus. So much for the colors. Likewise, several microbian species reproduce the odors of the flowers on which they live. So that the idea is suggested to us that not only the colors of flowers, but also their perfumes may be due to microbes.

"There is nothing in these conclusions that goes counter to our present knowledge. It is possible that the chemical reactions which lead to the production of the colors and perfumes of flowers have a microbial origin. These microorganisms have already been detected in such work. They are the active agents in all sorts of transformations. The thesis of M. Domingos Freire is therefore possibly true. Microbes even aid us in digesting our food. Microbes are everywhere, and we are beginning to accustom ourselves to intimacy with them. Some are good and some are wicked.

"It is therefore not surprising that we meet them—even some of the wicked ones—on flowers, since they are also found in the air. The danger of contagion from flowers is not exaggerated. The flower collects what the breeze brings it, and the microbes grow on it as they do elsewhere. But the sticky juices glue them down and they are therefore more firmly joined to the surface than if the latter were smooth and dry. The moral of facts like those brought to light by M. Freire is that we should inhale the perfume of flowers at a little distance, instead of placing them, as some people do, in contact with the nose. With this precaution, we need not fear, and can still enjoy the fragrance of these most beautiful creations of nature."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNDERGROUND MAIL CARRIERS.

FEW of the thousands who walk daily through the streets of our large cities realize that beneath their feet is rushing a stream of projectiles one after another, at the speed of the Empire State Express, fired, as it were, from an air-gun at the distant railway station and bearing mail matter to the post-office. Yet the pneumatic-tube system has to-day reached great perfection in this country. We may see from the illustration how we have improved on foreign systems merely in the matter of increased size. The pictures are from an article in *The Home Magazine* (June) by Theodore Waters, who gives this description of the method by which the new system of transportation is effected. He is supposed to be quoting a New York post-office attendant, who speaks thus:


1. Carrier used in the Berlin system.
2. Largest carrier used in the London system.
3. Six-inch carrier used in the first Philadelphia system.
4. Eight-inch carrier used in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

"'I suppose you have seen a boy blow putty through a blow-pipe—perhaps you have done it yourself. Well, how is it accomplished? Simply in this way. The boy puts a piece of putty in the pipe and then with his breath he compresses the air behind the wad. In a moment the pressure overcomes the resistance of the putty against the sides of the pipe and the wad flies out of the other end with increasing force. Now it is precisely the same way with these pneumatic tubes, except that powerful machinery takes the place of the boy. Literally they blow the carriers through the tubes. That big air compressor sucks in the atmosphere in great quantities, compresses it until a pressure of twelve pounds to the square inch is reached and then discharges it into the pneumatic tube. . . . . .

"'Why does the speed increase as the other end is approached?

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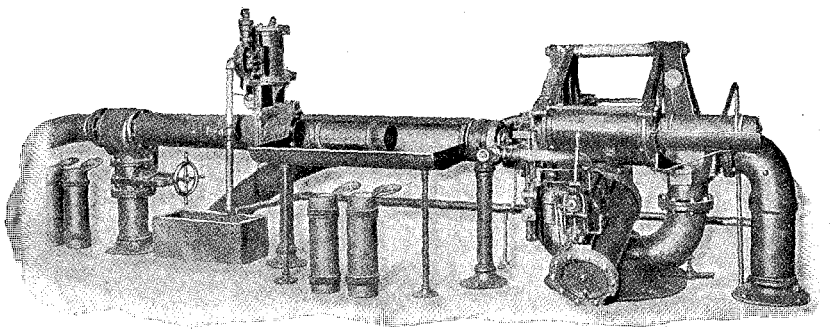
Because air is an elastic body. If it were not elastic, like water for instance, it would travel at a rate uniform with that at which it is pumped. But being elastic, it not only travels at the speed given to it by the compressor, but in a wild endeavor to expand, its speed is quickened as the end of the tube is neared. So a carrier is pushed along, not only by the flow of the compressed air itself, but by its expansion as well. As the expansion becomes greater and greater toward the other end of the tube, so therefore does the speed of the carrier get greater and greater.'"

Mr. Waters goes on to tell us:

"It has been calculated that if the mouth of a pneumatic tube were pointed upward and a thirty-pound carrier allowed to jump



SENDING APPARATUS AND OPEN RECEIVER, PRODUCE EXCHANGE LINE, MAIN POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY.

out of it at full speed, the carrier would rise over forty feet in the air. If the velocity were fifty feet a second, the energy in a carrier attaining this result would be 1,165 foot-pounds. The tube would become, in fact, a compressed-air gun. If the projectile came out of the opening horizontally, it would cleave a passage down the center of the post-office, bowling over clerks, mail-pouches, and letter-racks, like a shell shot from a cannon. Probably if it struck anything very solid it would burst and do the business of a shell by scattering its contents over everything. Now, in view of this great force of the carrier at the end of its journey, how is its terrific onrush stopped without damage to the terminal station? This question was put to the attendant who had just spoken. He said:

"'Well, we make it stop itself. In other words, we make the very force of its onrush produce a condition which gradually stops it, just as Maxim uses the recoil of his gun for the purpose of recocking it. You will notice that the end of this tube is closed by what we call a sluice-gate. The air rushing through the tube escapes through this small branch pipe located here about four feet from the end of the tube. Now when a carrier comes in through the tube it passes this branch pipe and compresses the air which lies between itself and the sluice-gate. In fact an air-cushion is formed which becomes compressed more and more as the carrier impinges upon it, and which would finally stop the carrier altogether if at the critical moment, when the force is almost gone, the sluice-gate did not open automatically and allow the carrier to tumble out slowly, impelled, as you might say, by the very last legs of its velocity.'"

The practical results of the system are presented in the following paragraph:

"Some idea of the saving the tubes afford New York can be had by reckoning the amount of mail matter which passes in carriers over the Brooklyn Bridge. The estimate is 126,350 letters and 20,250 papers a day. Compared with the old system of wagon delivery the gain is probably one hour for each letter and paper, in other words, 146,600 hours are gained simultaneously to the merchants and private persons whose mail-matter goes through this tube. The gain for the other tubes is proportionately as great as far as can be directly calculated, but when the post-office officials tell you repeatedly that the letters going by tube to the Grand Central Station catch trains which leave an hour ahead of those caught during the old wagon system—trains which go far to the North, the South, and the West; when they tell you that the connections made sometimes result in a twenty-four hours' saving; when they say that Western mail now catches steamships for Europe which formerly would have been delayed until the 'next steamer'; when they tell you all of these facts which have become everyday matters with them, you can readily see that there is really no way of calculating the gigantic saving of time which the pneumatic tubes of New York alone have made for the people of the United States, and, in fact, of the world."

At present, of course, the system is in its infancy. There seems to be no reason, however, why it should not ultimately be extended until distant cities are connected by pneumatic tubes. Says Mr. Waters, in closing:

"Should the pneumatic tube be perfected so that distant cities could be connected, we would have a condition of intercourse which would fall little short of that promised for the flying-machine. Such a condition is of the future if at all. It is well to keep within bounds in matters of this kind. We are always on the edge of the future, but while we take for granted that of it which comes to us, we may guess but never really know what our next experience will be."

Possibilities of Liquid Air.—The following calm and moderate estimate of the future of liquid air, which closes an article on the subject contributed to *The Independent* (May 25) by Prof. George F. Barker of the University of Pennsylvania, is in striking contrast to some recent sensational deliverances. Says Professor Barker: "Such a remarkable substance as liquid air must have useful applications. But what these are to become commercially depends, of course, upon the cost at which it may be manufactured. Its very low temperature points it out as a most valuable refrigerative agent. But it is not easy to see at present how it can compete with liquid ammonia, except for temperatures too low to be reached by the evaporation of this gas. Moreover, the cold produced by liquid air is absolutely dry and its vapor is very pure oxygen; thus rendering it very valuable in sanitation. It has been noticed, too, that abnormal tissues of low vitality are more readily destroyed by liquid air than healthy tissues, thus making it of use to the surgeon. Experiments have shown, however, that the germs of diphtheria, of scarlet fever, and of anthrax are not killed by exposure even to the very low temperature of liquid air. As to its use as a motive power, there would seem but little ground to justify great expectations. Theory is apparently against it, and thus far none of the commercial manufacturers of liquid air have made any material progress in this direction. Whatever results are to be obtained with liquid air appear likely to resemble those only which this agent is capable of yielding in common with compressed air."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"NEW harbor defenses for New York will be made necessary by the new ship channel under contract," says *Engineering News*. "The old defenses, now practically completed, were designed for the old channel, only about one mile away, while the new ship channel would pass just about half-way between Sandy Hook and Coney Island, which are about 7 miles apart, and 7½ miles to Rockaway Beach. The United States engineers are now planning new defenses, the most important of which will probably be on Romer Shoal, right alongside the new channel. Others will doubtless be located on Norton's Point or Coney Island, and possibly on Rockaway Beach."

LONG motor-carriage trips, altho common in parts of Europe where there are fine roads for long distances and where excellent records have been made, have not been tried to any extent in this country. The longest, of 700 miles, from Cleveland to New York, was made recently in 4½ days. Says *Engineering News*: "The trip was made by Messrs. Alexander Winton and Charles B. Shanks, of Cleveland, in a vehicle with a gasoline motor, the tank carrying six gallons of gasoline, costing 6 cents per gallon wholesale; and this store of fuel was found to be good for 250 miles. The motor phaeton complete weighed 1,800 pounds, and it was fitted with pneumatic tires 5 inches in diameter and ⅝ inch thick. The start was made from Cleveland at 7 A.M. on May 22, and Buffalo, 218 miles away, was reached by 9.15 P.M. of the same day. Between Buffalo and Freeport the front axle broke and another was received from Cleveland and put in place. From Freeport to Syracuse, 80 miles, the running time was 8 hours; the 147 miles to Albany took 13 hours 55 minutes, the remaining 161½ miles from Albany to New York required a little less than 11 hours. The 707.4 miles was made in 4 days 11 hours 45 minutes running time, an average of 6.56 miles per hour. The roads from Cleveland to Buffalo were fairly good, but between Buffalo and Albany they were heavy, and no great speed could be made. At times on the trip a speed of 30 miles per hour was made."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MEANING AND USEFULNESS OF "SECTS."

THE word "sect" has generally been used in religious discussions in an opprobrious sense. A certain religious newspaper, for instance, recently asked, apropos of Dr. Briggs's ordination, "Is the Episcopal church in this country a sect or not?" The New York *Observer*, however, while admitting that hostile divisions in the church are unfortunate, thinks that sects are under present conditions necessary, and should not be condemned. It says (May 25):

"There is hardly anywhere a Christian heart that does not glow with ardent longing for the day when the prayer of our Lord for believers shall be fulfilled, that 'they all may be one.' Everybody deplores unnecessary and acrimonious divisions of Christendom into warring camps of controversialists.

"But this is not to say that the various denominations are to be judged severely for maintaining definite positions in theology and conduct, provided they make this stand for what they consider to be truth in a self-respecting and brotherly spirit. It is not at all necessary that the various evangelical denominations should be mutually warring hosts. They are rather separately organized, but mutually supporting divisions of the one great army of the Lord. The United States forces in the Philippines at present consist of numerous regimental sects, but the cause, if not the particular uniform, is one, commanding the loyalty of all the several parts of the expeditionary force. We are not, therefore, concerned as are some for organic church unity. Variety of types exists on every hand on earth; in nature, society, and in the church, and for all we know will continue to exist in heaven. But no real harmony of spirit, amid the variety of outward types, can exist unless each several unit, individual or ecclesiastical, seeks steadily, conscientiously, and frankly to arrive at the truth in which alone all can be one. It is impossible to love Christ unless one also loves Christ's truth, whatever that may be. The hue and cry that is raised accordingly when any one denomination takes action for the condemnation of views which it considers subversive of the truth as it is in Jesus is illogical and senseless. A church must have principles, both formative and administrative, as well as any other body, and it is not to be condemned for maintaining them, so long as it does this in a spirit of Christian charity."

The Observer quotes the declaration of *The Outlook* that the Presbyterian church, "by its decision in the cases of Professor Briggs and Dr. H. P. Smith, has declared itself a sect, because it has declared that no one can be a minister in that denomination who is not united with others by his attachment to certain particular doctrines or tenets, to wit, those embodied in the Westminster Confession of Faith." Upon this *The Observer* remarks:

"We suppose that every question that anywhere demands settlement puts somebody, or many bodies, on trial. The issue of Briggsism, for want of a better name, puts *The Outlook* on trial. But *The Outlook* chooses to decide the issue one way, and the Presbyterian church has decided it the other way. The former is as much sectarian as the latter. We do not use the term sectarian here in any offensive sense, but to show that the scarce-veiled imputation of narrowness brought by *The Outlook* against churches that stand up to their convictions is not justified by any logical process of thought. *The Outlook*, with such local churches as side with it, believes in one kind of thing, yet we do not call that offensively sectionalism in Christianity. Certain of the leading denominations consider the latitudinarianism which is widely prevalent at the present day a virtual disloyalty to cardinal truths of the Gospel, and if they be 'sects' for so doing, that is, bodies of believers 'united by their attachment to some particular doctrine or tenets,' well and good. They do not deny the hard impeachment.

"We are not believers in indenominate denominations. A 'denomination' by its very name denotes an ecclesiastical body standing for an idea which is to it an ideal. *The Outlook* appears to define a sect to be a church that has principles which it believes ought to be defended. Until the all-revealing light of the next world dawns, we do not see how any vital, conscientious body of believers can be anything but sectarian in this reasonable tho not offensively aggressive sense.

"The term 'sect' viewed in this light does not really stand so much for what is separative and divisional as for a strenuous and cooperative attempt on the part of each church, in its own sphere, to realize that type of Christianity which it has providentially been called to illustrate. Of course, a sect is etymologically a 'cutting,' and there are those who affirm that the cutting is a carving up of the body of Christendom into dissected and disfigured bits. But it is equally possible and more true to facts to conceive of this cutting as a gradual carving, out of various types of humanity, of a noble spiritual statuary, as it were the forms of new confessions of olden faiths, which shall eventually adorn each its own appropriate niche in the rising temple of the one true church, somewhat as the cathedral of Milan is adorned with numerous statues of the saints of a former age. For we are of those who believe that despite all individual idiosyncrasies and artificial denominational differences, there is a providential purpose to be served by the various evangelical bodies which will be fulfilled, not by the cultivation of indifferentism in doctrine and a pseudo-liberalism, which is intolerant of the existence anywhere of an established conservatism, but by a general desire to love as brethren indeed, but to stand for truth as God gives to each to see the truth."

IMMORTALITY IN THE LIGHT OF PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

IT is now seventeen years since the Society for Psychical Research began its series of investigations to determine the authenticity of certain phenomena. The results of some of these investigations are analyzed by one of the members of the society, Prof. James H. Hyslop, of Columbia University, in *The New World* (June). Professor Hyslop states that the ill odor inevitably attached to everything connected with the claims of spiritism, and the invincible distaste of the nineteenth-century man for anything supernormal or mysterious, has until recently prevented the work of the society from gaining the attention of most scientific students, and has thus limited to a considerable degree the usefulness of its investigations. Professor Hyslop regards this prejudice and *a priori* judgment on the part of many scientific men and the general public as wellnigh inevitable in view of the multitude of fraudulent phenomena connected with spiritism, altho he terms it a strictly unscientific attitude of mind. He himself, like all other members of the society, has found the element of fraud the most potent and irritating obstacle to investigation of psychical phenomena. Of the claims of the spiritists in New York City he says: "They represent nothing but the kind of trash for which there is no adequate language in the court of contempt to describe its character." Neither fraud nor guessing is required to explain the phenomena of these so-called mediums, but "only the simplest kind of delusion on the part of the innocent credulous fools that go to them." "The obstinate skepticism of science is only an evidence of sanity in such a situation."

Professor Hyslop lays down certain maxims for guidance in investigating these manifestations. His first maxim is as follows:

"*No phenomena can have any evidential value, for any purpose whatsoever, without a definite knowledge of the conditions that will assure their genuineness and significance.* This will exclude from consideration all stories of apparitions and mediumistic phenomena, unless competent scientific men can vouch not so much for the phenomena as for the conditions under which they have been obtained."

As to the second maxim he says:

"Another maxim is that phenomena purporting to be spiritistic, or to prove survival after death, must represent facts that

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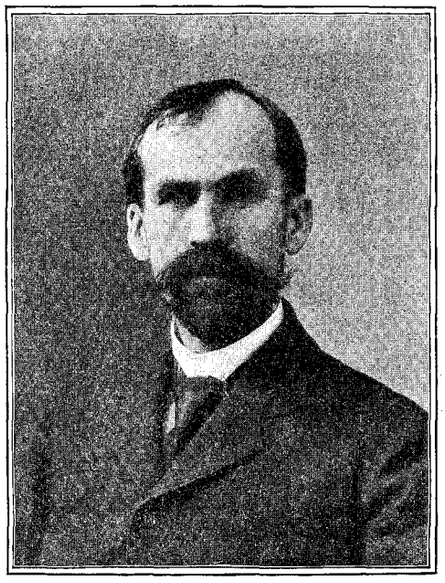
involve *the unity of consciousness and personal identity which we once knew and can verify among the living.*"

Professor Hyslop proceeds to speak of the special experiments which the society, through Mr. Hodgson, secretary of the American branch, and Professor James, of Harvard University, undertook in connection with Mrs. Piper, of Boston, a lady who appeared to possess remarkable supernormal powers. These investigations have extended over thirteen years, and to them alone four volumes of reports have been devoted by the society. It is impossible, he says, to give in an article any adequate account of the facts of this investigation, and he must therefore refer readers to the reports themselves. He can only state his own conclusions as follows:

"The first thing to remark is the alternate hypotheses which have to be entertained in the explanation of the phenomena obtained in the investigation of this one case of alleged mediumship. They are five: fraud, illusion, suggestion, telepathy, spiritism. Some have indicated to me the Devil as a sixth alternate theory, but this assumes some form of spirit existence, which is the thing to be proved. This is not a question merely of the kind of spirits, but of the existence of any at all. . . . .

"I shall not waste time or space in proving that there is no fraud involved. I shall simply quote what Prof. William James says on this point, and refer interested persons to the reports, to study that question for themselves; there they will find the conditions under which the experiments were performed quite fully detailed. For every one who is familiar with the history of the case and the precautions observed to secure acceptable results, the question of conscious fraud is thrown out of court, and it is regarded as a waste of energy to discuss the matter with any one. Here is what Professor James says of the case in *The Psychological Review:*



PROF. JAMES H. HYSLOP.

"'Dr. Hodgson considers that the hypothesis of fraud can not be seriously entertained. I agree with him absolutely. The medium has been under observation, much of the time under close observation, as to most of the conditions of her life, by a large number of persons, eager, many of them, to pounce upon any suspicious circumstance for fifteen years. During that time *not only has there not been one single suspicious circumstance remarked, but not one suggestion has ever been made from any quarter* which might tend positively to explain how the medium, living the apparent life she leads, could possibly collect information about so many sitters by natural means. The "scientist" who is confident of "fraud" here, must remember that in science as much as in common life an hypothesis must receive some positive specification and determination before it can be profitably discussed: and a fraud which is no assigned kind of fraud, but simply "fraud" at large, fraud *in abstracto*, can hardly be regarded as a specially scientific explanation of specific concrete facts.'"

Professor Hyslop states that he has had to dismiss both conscious and unconscious fraud from his judgment of the phenomena, and that finally, becoming convinced, contrary to his first suspicion, that illusion and suggestion were inadmissible theories, he was limited to two hypotheses, telepathy, or the influence of disembodied souls. Of these alternatives he states that he prefers the latter, and claims that "the immortality of the soul has come within the sphere of legitimate scientific belief." He continues:

"The peculiarity of the Piper phenomena is that they unquestionably simulate the scientific demand that spiritism, if true, produce evidence of personal identity in cases of alleged communications between discarnate and incarnate minds. The phenomena are particularly rich in this characteristic, assuming every phase of mental traits with which any one is familiar in a friend, and that crop up here across the confines of the grave—little tricks of word or language, of emotional expression, of moral taste and habit, and in fact almost every feature of likeness and unlikeness which we remark between men as we know them. The most striking facts are those incidents by which we should instantaneously identify their source if they purported to come from a friend in life, often such as would require no cumulative character to sustain their conclusiveness. These are multiplied with wearisome repetition and variation, and in so intimate and unexpected a form as well as content, baffling all suspicion of the possibility of fraud, and so specific in their nature, that it requires the most extraordinary theories to account for them. . . . The important fact to know and admit is that the evidence for immortality, such as it is, represents precisely that type of incidents actually in the lives of the two persons supposed thus to be communicating across the boundaries of two worlds, which forces the assumption of supernormal acquisition of knowledge, and so completely satisfies the requirements of testimony for special personal identity that there seems to be no way to explain the phenomena but to accept some gigantic hypothesis which is not vitiated by any of the incoherences observed. . . . The amazing number of specific incidents that can be proved to have been the experiences, thoughts, and actions of the alleged communicator and of him alone, in connection with the sitter, is so overwhelming in its character that no student can refuse it the merit of fulfilling, in its external features at least, the demands of scientific proof for immortality."

Professor Hyslop admits that it is the duty of the scientific investigator, as it was his own, to use the telepathic theory as long as it could possibly be retained to account for the phenomena. As to this theory, however, he continues:

"But when a man proposes an hypothesis to explain any phenomena, he must accept without wincing the logical consequences of his supposition. There is no escape from this obligation. The ability to say 'telepathy' when we discover some fact demanding a causal explanation is a very good resource for administering caution and exacting more evidence in quantity and quality for an extraordinary theory; but when the phenomena which it is evoked to explain are enormously numerous and complicated we must face the duty of recognizing what the supposition involves. In the case under consideration, which has created so much interest, the use of telepathy to account for it involves two tremendous consequences. The first is the capacity of the medium all unconsciously to transcend the knowledge of the sitter and to reach out anywhere into the world, discover the right person, and select specific facts in the life of the deceased person who is alleged to be the communicator, facts that have generally to be verified by those who knew, and perhaps could know, nothing about them. The second is the almost infinite selective and discriminative power of the medium's subliminal between the knowledge and memories belonging only to the sitter's own life and those memories of the sitter which represent also the experience of the alleged communicator. Each of these consequences must be further considered. . . . Quite often most pertinent incidents are given which not only represent important facts in the life of the alleged communicator, and very specific, but which also are wholly unknown to the sitter, tho known to some one living and that have to be verified by correspondence. In my own experiments this phenomenon was repeated in several instances. Telepathy must assume the medium's power in the trance to hunt up some one in the world unknown to her, and select the right facts from his memory to represent the personal identity of the alleged communicator. It is even true that instances occur in which such facts are, or would have to be, ascertained from persons actually unknown to the sitter. Further unknown communicators, that is, unknown to the sitter, present specific incidents to be sent to friends, and allusions to the recent deaths of specific persons are

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often made when the sitters know nothing of it. Telepathy, to account for such acquisition by Mrs. Piper's brain, must practically ascribe to it the capacity of omniscience."

After narrating the experiments by which the limitations of telepathy have been determined, Professor Hyslop continues:

"When, therefore, the issue in the problem of immortality comes to be clearly defined, it demands a choice between two theories of the source of supernormal phenomena which bring into very bold relief the conflict between the finite capacities that all experience has hitherto attributed to the human mind and the infinite power and contradictions involved in the hypothesis of telepathy, advanced to impair the significance of the phenomena that so successfully imitate and satisfy the demands of scientific method. This theory may be the one that science will force us to accept; but, to say nothing of the devilish genius, the infinite fabricating and histrionic power, that has to be assumed for secondary personality, if we finally resort to telepathy for an escape from the belief in immortality, we may well ask whether the strain upon that hypothesis is not so great as to justify some tolerance for spiritism, especially if the idea of immortality has any utility for removing difficulties in our contemplation of the laws of nature and in realizing ideals and aspirations which a moral consciousness imposes upon the human race."

"SHELDONISM": A NEW CULT.

A SERIES of religious books by an American minister, Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, is having an extraordinary sale in England. It is said that over six million copies of these books have been sold, and that they are to be seen everywhere. A writer in the London *Church Review* thus tells of what he calls the new cult of "Sheldonism":

"Some months ago London awoke one morning to find the railway bookstalls and the booksellers' shops groaning under the burden of a new form of literature. On the counter, on the floor, in the shop windows, everywhere, appeared the mysterious name, 'Charles M. Sheldon.' Not on the cover of one book, but on that of many. What were the books about? Who was Charles M. Sheldon? These questions were on every tongue. And no one for the time being was able to answer them. But presently the newspapers began to talk of the new cult, and then 'the man in the street' learned for the first time that the books were American, and religious—the terms are not always synonymous—and that Charles M. Sheldon was a nonconformist minister possessed of somewhat peculiar religious views. We use the word 'peculiar' in its strictest sense, for no one who has read 'In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?' can help coming to the conclusion that the writer has decidedly peculiar views of religion in its application to every-day life."

The writer, after having read all seven books in the series, is not impressed by their merit, altho he admits that books which can command the attention of six million human beings can not be all bad. As to their contents, he says:

"Their foundation is excellent. Having said that, we have said all that can be said in their favor. 'But,' says the critic, 'if they have a religious tone about them, a good foundation, what else can you want!' That is just the point. It is of their religious tone that we fall foul. It presents the religion of Jesus Christ in a morbid and unhealthy form. Briefly, Sheldon—like Hall Caine, in his religious novel 'The Christian'—plays too much to the gallery; treats too lightly of religious truths; makes too little of social abuses and reforms, by the very ease with which he finds a remedy for them.

"Take, for example, his most widely read and first effort, 'In His Steps.' Here he sets himself the task of saying what Jesus would and would not have done under certain stated circumstances. Here he is treading on dangerous—very dangerous—ground; in fact, he is dealing with the impossible. Here is an instance of what we mean: Sheldon's three most prominent figures are the editor of a distinctly American evening paper, the director of a railway 'trust,' and a minister who founds a new sect. Reverent as Sheldon's intentions no doubt were, it can not but strike one as the height of irreverence for him to make the editor of even an American newspaper ask himself such questions, in relation to Christ, as Sheldon puts into His mouth. Would Christ have inserted a three-column report of a prize-fight if He had been editing an evening paper? Would Christ have inserted advertisements of whisky and tobacco? Would Christ have 'run' a Sunday edition? And so, in like strain, with the director of the railway 'trust.' All this may be a very practical way of applying religion to every-day life; but tho it may force home to some irreligious minds a few Christian truths, it is yet, we maintain, an irreverent and unhealthy form of literature. In this contention any one will bear us out who takes the trouble to read through the book in question."

SECULAR COMMENTS ON SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

THE resolutions adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Minneapolis lately as to the question of Sunday observance have again stirred up the newspaper discussion that had been elicited by the recent talk in England about Sunday newspapers. The General Assembly's words were in part as follows:

"The American Christian Sabbath is in imminent peril; in fact, in many of our large cities and in other parts of our land it is already nearly lost. This means that American liberty and American institutions are in peril, for of these the American Sabbath has been both the foundation and the protection. . . .

"Resolved, That we deprecate the secularizing of the Sabbath day by any form of business or traveling in the interest of business, by any and all pleasure excursions, by all social functions, and by whatever way the use of the day is diverted from its sacred character for rest and divine worship.

"Resolved, That we call upon both state legislatures and the national Congress to safeguard the American Sabbath, which duty is demanded of the statesman and the patriot, no less than of the Christian and of the church. Our pastors and people, therefore, are urged to use special diligence to prevent anti-Sabbath legislation that in any way opens the door for our Sabbath to become a day of sports."

This statement has brought out a number of criticisms from various newspapers. A far Western paper, the Portland *Oregonian*, in the course of a long editorial article, questions the validity of religious observance of Sunday, and upholds the use of the day for purposes of recreation and instruction, including the reading of secular newspapers. It says:

"This action of the Presbyterian Assembly is sincere and well meant, but will accomplish nothing. The Hebrew Sabbath stood for the public opinion of its day and generation, and the American Sunday will be exactly what American public opinion chooses to make it, for the American Sunday of to-day is not the Hebrew Sabbath, and never can be made such in the quality of its observance. The Sunday newspaper, the Sunday street-car, the Sunday excursion by rail or water transportation, the Sunday long-distance railway travel, have come to stay, have become an ineradicable part of American business life and civilization. Under our federal Constitution there is no union of church and state, no state religion; and the appeal to the federal or state legislature for protection can only be effectively made to protect the right of those persons who believe in making the American Sunday a Puritan Sabbath from any wanton interference on part of those who observe the day in a different manner or do not observe it at all."

As to the religious basis of Sunday observance, *The Oregonian* says:

"The Hebrew Sabbath was a season or day of rest—one day in seven appointed for rest or worship, observance of which was enjoined upon the Jews in the decalog, and has been continued by the Christian church, with a transference of the day observed from the last to the first day of the week. The seventh day, or Saturday, was originally the Sabbath until the day of rest was transferred by the Catholic church to Sunday, the first day. The Catholic Sunday was as different from the Hebrew Sabbath as Christianity was from Judaism. The Old-Testament commandment, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' was ignored and violated by Jesus; and John records that because Jesus treated the Sabbath as He did all other days He was denounced as 'not of God,' and His life was sought for the same reason. The Hebrew Sabbath ended with the Christian dispensation and

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was abandoned by the church. The New Testament does not enjoin the observance of the Hebrew Sabbath, and the founder of Christianity repudiated it. Sunday, which was established by the Catholic church, was not treated by Luther or Calvin as a day for whose observance there was any scriptural obligation, consequently the German Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, the Protestant Episcopal church, and the Unitarian churches keep Sunday as a day of worship, a day of decent recreation, or both, according to the will of the individual; and to use Sunday for decent recreation is not a violation of any law of the New Testament. The vast majority of the American people, whether church-members or not, agree with this view of Sunday."

The Oregonian, after stating that the more than forty million Americans who are not members of any church, together with the many millions of Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Seventh-Day Adventists, and Hebrews, constitute a large majority of the population of the United States, and will never consent to a compulsory religious observance of Sunday, expresses its disbelief in what it regards as the pessimistic utterances of the Assembly about American institutions and liberty.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* brings out what it believes would be some of the social misfortunes that would arise were the spirit of the Assembly's resolutions carried into practise and made legal. It says:

"To say that the 'American Sabbath,' as the Presbyterians use that term, is the foundation of American liberty is a grotesque misconception of the facts. The 'American Sabbath' was established by the Puritans before we had any American liberty, unless the privilege of denouncing 'popery,' burning witches, and exiling peace-loving Quakers is considered liberty. The men who established American liberty were not especially concerned about the 'American Sabbath.' Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine were considered little better than Antichrist by the spiritual ancestors of the present Presbyterian Assembly. Benjamin Franklin, who had quite a hand in shaping American liberty, was not noted as a Sabbatarian, and 'Sammy the Maltster,' as Sam Adams, the great tribune of the people's liberties in Boston was known because he ran a brewery, would not have hesitated to store powder against the British on Sunday. Down to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution American liberty was an ideal. It was in the air and was the desire of a whole people, but those bold spirits who got any substantial freedom either of opinion or conduct snatched it. And the makers of our Constitution were far more concerned about preserving liberty of conscience against the aggressions of a Calvinistic creed than they were about the sanctity of any Sabbath. . . . . .

"The attempt to secure such a day of worship by forcibly shutting up everything except the churches is worse than foolish. It would be despotism if it could be carried out, and it would do more harm than the churches could remedy in years. In this particular city, for instance, the stopping of the street-cars on Sunday in the summer would leave some 300,000 or 400,000 people who can not well get a breath of fresh air on any other day to swelter in the slums, the men to drink and fight and land in the police station, and the children to die like flies from intestinal diseases. Under such conditions the summer death-rate in the city would rise enormously, and the courts would have so many homicides that the jail-room would have to be increased. . . . . .

"The Sunday newspaper does not claim to be a substitute for Sunday services or for good literature. But these objectors can hardly conceive of the great mass of workmen who get home too late and too tired to read newspapers on any other day of the week, who have no leisure except on Sunday and who have no books and no appetite for books. The Sunday newspaper is the only stimulus to thought that those men have. It gives them all they know of life, except the life of their own shop or their own block. The Sunday newspaper is not a finished or a perfect educator by any means, but it widens the horizon of countless of thousands of readers who, if it were not for the newspaper, would spend Sunday in the saloon. And as it is with the street-car and the Sunday newspaper, so in a less degree it is with other forms of activity which these people would like to repress. . . . . .

"The Sunday which promotes the health and happiness of the greatest number will be the American Sunday and will stay. If the churches can not make men religious under free conditions they certainly can not do it by shutting them up in furnaces and preaching to them. The real reason that the churches do not draw on Sunday is not because the beaches or even the ball-grounds are open, but because there is not more brotherhood in the churches. If the ministers want to make the religious interest keener let them put more horse-power into their work. They might begin by staying here in the summer and continuing their work in the heat, instead of taking two months in the mountains or four in Europe. If they did that every summer they and their services would be far more attractive to work-burdened humanity than they are now."

Dr. Briggs's Statement of His Motives for Entering the Episcopal Ministry.—During the whole of the controversy over Dr. Briggs's ordination no direct word has come from him in answer to the personal criticisms which have appeared everywhere in pulpit and press. Neither would he give out any statement to the newspapers after his ordination on May 14. Two days later, however, he wrote a personal letter to Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Clark, bishop of Rhode Island and presiding bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States. This letter, which was not at first intended for publication, was, however, printed in the New York *Tribune* by the permission of Bishop Clark and Dr. Briggs. The letter is as follows:

"RIGHT REVEREND SIR: I have not sought refuge in the Episcopal ministry; I made the change because I was assured that the banner of church unity was in the Protestant Episcopal church, and nowhere else, and I have consecrated my life to that cause. If I know myself, I hold to all the sacred deposit of Catholic truth in the church, as well as in Holy Scripture, and I shall do all in my power to bring out that truth and maintain it.

"I feel that my study of Holy Scripture and of Christian history, as well as my own experience of God's grace, has led me to see in Holy Scripture the divine truth in somewhat different relations and proportions from those in which I was trained. It has been my happy privilege to know and work with some of the noble men of our age, Roman Catholic and Protestant, Lutheran and Calvinistic, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Anglican, in most of the great universities of the world, and I have been guided to recognize the living Christian in them all.

"I think we are about to enter a new age of the world, and that these things will be prominent in it: The immanence of God; the living, reigning Christ as Priest and King; the presence of the indwelling Spirit in the individual and in the organism of the church; the practise of holy love, entire sanctification, the communion of saints in this world and in the other world, and the reconciliation and reunion of Christ's church.

"I have been brought to see these things and to regard them as the great banner principles for the future. For them I stand with all my soul, while I do not neglect or in any way discard any portion of the inheritance of Christ's church in doctrine or in life.

"I am assured by my pupils that I make the Bible to them more real, more powerful, more divine. I have never heard a single one of the thirteen hundred theological students I have trained in the past twenty-six years who has said that I impaired his faith in Holy Scripture. The testimony is all the other way. Faithfully and affectionately yours. C. A. BRIGGS.

"NEW YORK, May 16, 1899."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE First Presbyterian Church of Norfolk, Va., is said to be the oldest Presbyterian church in the United States.

A LATE issue of the *Missions Catholiques* reports the recent ordination of two African natives to the priesthood, after twenty years of training.

The American Hebrew says that the latest news from Palestine seems to indicate that the Turkish Government is "backing down" from its attitude concerning the admission of Jews into Jerusalem.

IT is announced from Baltimore that Cardinal Vaughan of Westminster has invited Cardinal Gibbons to preach the dedicatory sermon at the opening of the new Catholic cathedral of London, now in course of erection. Cardinal Gibbons will accept.

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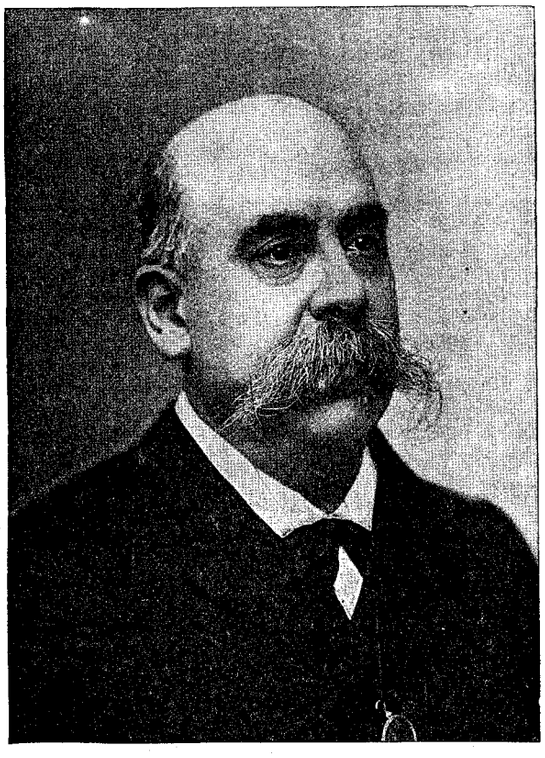
FOREIGN TOPICS.

EMILIO CASTELAR.

WITH the death of Emilio Castelar vanishes the most influential of those men who at one time hoped to instil republican principles into the Spanish people. Born in 1832, he became professor of history at the University of Madrid in 1856, exercising great influence over his hearers, and doing much for the cause of democracy. In 1864 he was suspended for his anti-monarchical teachings, the expulsion causing a riot among the students. In



EMILIO CASTELAR.

1866 he joined the revolutionary party, but was forced to fly from the country. When recalled in 1868, he advocated in fiery language the formation of a federal republic. He was chosen President in 1873. He found it impossible to realize his ideals, but his vigorous method were of great service to the country in suppressing anarchy, Carlism, and robbery. He afterward represented Barcelona in Parliament, and earned the gratitude of all liberal-minded men by his defense of the freedom of religion, freedom of the press, of political organization, and of the schools. He was bitterly disappointed by the conduct of the United States, whose attack upon Spain he regarded as an act of unprovoked spoliation of which he had thought the great American republic incapable. The *Epoca*, Madrid, a Conservative paper, says:

"The nation loses him at a time when his experienced advice was most needed, at a moment when we are at the brink of ruin. Having lost Canovas, the great Conservative, it is a pity that we should lose also the greatest of republicans, who was equally moderate in his latter days. . . . Those who hope for his successor, hope in vain. He belonged to another age. In his youth the poet, the orator, the fine elocutionist was necessary. We could afford to wait until they had gained experience. To-day such youths will not serve our purpose. We need men who soberly attend to peace, order, science, and above all to hard work."

The Speaker, London, says that in Castelar's time "Spain had got drunk on words." Castelar himself found that fine speeches serve no practical purposes. It adds:

"Castelar learned it in the bitter school of experience. When he came to power in 1873, he had to learn the bitter lesson that so many too-enthusiastic persons have been taught—that fine words are very poor political fare. He who had so eloquently declared that force was no remedy had no alternative in the winter of 1873 but to hold down the Spanish people by rough soldiers like Pavia. . . . Like a discredited musician he withdrew to his meditations, and looked out upon the world which embittered him with its pity. He kept the whiteness of his soul unstained. How far his prodigious gifts of oratory endured can only be guessed. That oratory was unrivaled in our time, and it was of unique *genre*. We must look to the past for something resembling it. Probably of all who spoke the English tongue Sheridan alone may be profitably compared to him in fire, flow, and magniloquence."

A writer in the *Journal des Débats*, Paris, thinks Castelar is at least to be commended for his reconciliation with the monarchy, when he found that his exalted ideals of universal brotherhood, based upon the assumption that all men are good, could not be carried out. The London *Standard* believes that the influence he exercised in his latter days was best of all. It says, in effect:

Since his short rule, the Spanish Government has always respected section 11 of the constitution, which grants to Protestants in Spain the right to own schools, churches, and cemeteries. The only thing required of them was to abstain from mission work. Castelar saw to it that this liberty of non-Catholics was not infringed. To-day the Jesuits once more assert that Spain has an agreement with the Vatican to close all places of worship not intended for Catholics, and to suppress all expressions of religious opinion which conflict with Catholicism. But it is not likely that this will be done.

The *Nation*, Berlin, a German Liberal paper, says:

"During his latter years, Emilio Castelar did not have much political influence. He belonged to that class of republicans who hope to gain their end by evolution of a peaceful kind rather than by revolution. He did not like the Germans, but then he was to our taste too verbose and pathetic. He was a political poet, not a practical politician."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

EIGHTY years old, partially paralyzed, and with impaired eyesight, Queen Victoria was unable to take much of any part in the celebrations in her honor on May 24. As her infirmities, however, do not disturb the business of the country, Britons regard her still as the symbol of their national prestige. *The Daily Graphic*, London, says:

"'The spacious times of Queen Elizabeth' have found a parallel in the energy and expansion of the same people under Victoria; and, as with the one queen so with the other, the impulse that came from the throne has been no small factor in the progress of the people. What the nation, what its subject races, owe to the queenly and womanly figure in whose name all are governed, none can estimate; but no politician and no moralist ever fails to admit the immensity of the debt. In the sixty-second year of her reign Her Majesty finds her people nearer to her than ever. 'Victorious' her rule has been; 'happy,' too—despite its deep personal sorrows; 'glorious,' with a glory in which the gains of peace are as great as those of war; and still a thankful people raise the old aspiration—

"'Long to reign over us—
God save the Queen!'"

The Outlook, London, says:

"From every quarter, not only of our world-wide empire, but of the whole globe, have come evidences of the respect and admiration in which our venerable sovereign is held. In the United States the anniversary almost assumed the aspect of a national event, while on good authority we have it that there is not a sovereign or ruling prince in Europe who has neglected to send Her Majesty felicitations. Lord Rosebery happily expressed the feelings of this country and of those larger spaces beyond the waters in his speech of Wednesday night. 'The Queen,' he said—

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strangely paraphrasing words that once fell from the lips of Mr. Morley himself—'is the bond and symbol of the empire'—hers the magic name that fires the imagination and illumines with poetry that material fact, the British empire."

Some papers draw attention to the fact that the Queen, when required to exercise whatever influence her relationship with *bona-fide* rulers gave her, cheerfully did so, always in the interest of Great Britain. *The Daily Chronicle*, London, says:

"That her influence in European politics has been commensurate with her character no student of the century can doubt. That the path of empire will be harder to tread when she is gone is one of the axioms of modern statesmen. No reign in history has been more steadily fortunate, more reasonably glorious; and tho we properly divide the credit between the people and their ruler, we can not lessen her part of the great result in which millions of humble homes have shared."

On the other hand, some extreme Radicals attack existing social conditions in the person of the Queen. *Justice*, London, the organ of the Socialists, says:

"She has utterly neglected her obvious duty by reason of her selfishness, her cowardice, or her laziness, or all three combined. Posterity will judge her; we denounce her. . . . For forty years and more she has looked on indifferent while the helpless ryots of Hindostan have been reduced to a lower and lower physical level by the calculated misgovernment for which she is responsible. Her children all follow in her footsteps. Not one of them has ever done a single thing which could directly or indirectly benefit common working Englishmen and their families."

The Speaker, London, points out that only a woman would be content with the position of a mere nominal sovereign, and says:

"No man could possibly have hoped to pass through the ordeal of threescore years of sovereignty with the wonderful success and the freedom from all cause of offense by which the Queen has distinguished herself during her reign. A man might have had all the Queen's virtues, and yet have failed to satisfy a censorious world. On the other hand, he would have had temptations of many kinds—we do not refer to any mere personal temptations—to some of which he would almost certainly have succumbed. The stern self-repression which the Queen has exercised for all these years, and which has enabled her to rest content in one of the most difficult and trying positions in the world, could hardly have been practised by any ordinary man. Among his fellow men he would naturally have desired not only to play his part, but to allow others to see that he was playing it."

Nothing has pleased Englishmen more than the admiration expressed in many parts of the United States. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The unique feature of yesterday's birthday rejoicings was, that for the first time the celebration was participated in by the whole English-speaking race. The border line between Canada and the United States seems to have disappeared, and from Tampa to Halifax North America was at one in expressing good wishes for the Queen of England. Americans in London were indistinguishable from the true-born Britons, and their table at the memorial banquet, over which Lord Rosebery presided, was not the least enthusiastic in the room. 'Hands Across the Sea' was played before the President at a review at Washington, and from Tampa in Florida, where the navies fraternized, comes the suggestion that America should raise a statue to the Queen. We are bound to admit that the Anglo-Saxon race, in spite of its many preeminent qualities, does not shine in the public statuary department, and there are too many of our statues, royal and otherwise, which we never see without wishing them elsewhere, but there is no reason why Americans should not in some other permanent form carry out the happy idea of honoring the head of the English-speaking race."

That the New York *World* published a special number in honor of the Queen is regarded as evidence of Anglo-Saxon unity by the Newcastle *Chronicle*, and some Canadian papers also regard the demonstrations in honor of the Queen as very significant. *The Advertiser*, London, Ontario, says:

"In Tampa, Fla., the celebration was of an extraordinary character. The occasion was made a public holiday, and excursions were run from three States. Two British war-ships in the harbor exchanged salutes with the American naval reserves. British bluejackets paraded on land, and fraternized with American sailors. An international banquet was held, at which Her Majesty was toasted by prominent public men of the Southern States. The sentiment of brotherhood cropped up in far-off Manila, where American officers dined on a British battle-ship."

"Her reign is not only the longest, but it is the best in history," says the Halifax *Herald*. "No book sacred or profane can show its parallel in any land that the sun shines upon." But there is also some show of colonial patriotism. The St. Thomas *Journal*, speaking of the celebration of schoolchildren at Waterford, says:

"There is one sentence in the report of our correspondent that strikes us as sounding a note worthy of running through all future celebrations of this kind, as no doubt it has to some extent in the first of them just passed. It is this: 'The children are more anxious than ever not only to remain British subjects, but to be forever Canadians.' That is the proper idea to impress upon the pupils of the public schools. It is glorious to be a British subject, but among British subjects it is most glorious to be a Canadian."

And the Toronto *World* thinks it necessary to point out Canada's independent position even at such a time. It says:

"A poetic contribution to *The Globe* yesterday took the form of a national hymn, which was very good in its way and creditable to the author. One line, however, will hardly meet with the unqualified approval of Canadians. At the end of one of the stanzas the author says:

"'We rise with Britain, or with Britain fall.'

"*The World* is a Canadian newspaper before anything else, and does not altogether accept this doctrine. Canada is with the mother-country heart and soul; but if Britain is going to fall by refusing to take advantage of her opportunities or by adhering to false economic doctrines, we do not know that Canada is particularly anxious to go down along with her."

In every country the Queen's birthday has been commemorated by the press. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expressed itself to the following effect:

So long a reign must naturally impress all minds, especially as great political and economical changes have taken place during the Queen's life. A quiet revolution has been accomplished by the people of England since the Queen began to reign, and the prerogative of the Crown has been much curtailed. The Victorian era is an era of progress, and Great Britain has advanced in it equally with other nations.

The Berlin *Post*, which is semi-official, points out that the British empire is much more consolidated to-day than when the Queen's reign began. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* remarks that an old lady of eighty who has successfully raised a large family and married her children well undoubtedly deserves respect. The *Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The British celebrations to-day may be regarded as a family affair. During the past eight years the royal lady has become so identified with her people that they can not well imagine another representative personality. The Queen was there in the days of their fathers and grandfathers. Political reflections would be out of place in this case."

The Dutch papers express themselves in a manner which may easily be taken by their young Queen as a hint to "go and do likewise." The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"It is a grand task to be such a constitution queen, grand because it is so difficult. For such a queen must learn to give up her own will to the people. She must command herself in order to serve others. Her life belongs, not to herself, but to her people."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE ALL-BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

CANADA and Australia have suggested direct cable communications between themselves and Great Britain, ultimately to be extended into an all-British cable encircling the globe. It has been pointed out that such a cable would, within a short time, become a paying venture; but patriotic enthusiasm is doubtless the prime mover in the matter. The British Government, however, is not willing to risk much money in the venture; much to the disgust of some English papers. The Newcastle *Chronicle* says:

"The all-British telegraph scheme between Canada and Australia is granted a miserable and grudging support, which is altogether put to shame by the enthusiastic contributions of our Canadian and Australian possessions. Again, in South Africa, the Government has apparently no inclination to practically support Mr. Cecil Rhodes in his great empire-building schemes, tho no doubt they will be glad enough to share the 'kudos' when the great work is accomplished."

The Westminster Gazette views the matter in a very different light. It says:

"The full text of Mr. Chamberlain's decision about the Pacific cable is now published. On behalf of Great Britain he offers to guarantee for twenty years five eighteenths of the net loss on the working of the cable, provided this annual sum does not exceed £20,000, which is to be the maximum of the subsidy. In return for this, government telegrams are only to pay half rates. There is a good deal of indignation expressed on the matter this morning against Mr. Chamberlain's 'meanness' and 'stinginess.' We are assured that after three years the thing will be a good investment, producing a large profit. But surely this proves too much; in that case Mr. Chamberlain is doing a generous thing. He says to the colonies: 'It is right and proper that you should undertake some imperial responsibilities. The home taxpayer pays enormously for armaments, the benefit of which you share; now in this Pacific cable matter you say that you have got a concern which will not only be useful imperially but also financially prosperous. Very well—make the cable, and as a proof of good will we will take no profits, but guarantee you against loss.' Is that so very unreasonable?"

The colonial papers point out that such calculation leaves out of count all the advantages Great Britain would gain, and that is practically the view taken by most British papers, but Mr. Chamberlain seems to be inexorable. The London, Ontario, *Advertiser*, gives the following explanation:

"The Pacific cable scheme has encountered an unexpected check. It has been discovered that the British Government in 1893 bound itself to give a monopoly of the cable business between the Straits Settlements and Hongkong to the Eastern Telegraph Company, in consideration of the latter laying a second submarine cable between Singapore and Hongkong, touching only British soil. The imperial Government is under a penalty of $1,500,000 not to allow a competitive line. This explains the lukewarmness of Downing Street toward the Pacific cable project. The promoters of the latter looked to an extension from Australia to Hongkong, as a prospective source of revenue. Such a line would, of course, compete with the Eastern Company's system."

According to *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, not enough business is done between Canada and Australia to warrant the expense of the cable. Mr. Chamberlain is therefore quite justified in holding back, in order to preserve the mother country from financial loss.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE following joke, told by Mark Twain, is retold in the Vienna papers, and commented upon as typical of American ethics. An honest fellow comes to the druggist of a Western Prohibition town to have his whisky flask filled. "Can't do it," says the modeler of pills, "not without a prescription, unless you have been bitten by the snake." "Where is the snake?" inquired the thirsty one. The druggist furnished the address of the owner of the valuable reptile. In a short time the stranger returned, the agony of despair pictured in his features. "Mercy!" he gasped, "the snake is so tired out that it won't bite. Besides, its services are bespoke for weeks to come!"

LYNCHING AND ITS DANGERS.

THE foreign humorist has gradually come to view our lynchings as a national recreation, much as a visit to the bull-fight in Spain or the *Liederkranz* in Germany. On the Continent of Europe, the papers are content to record without comment the few lynchings of which they are informed, or to dismiss them with a short remark only, as, for instance, the Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag*, which merely said: "This, then, is what the United States has come to at the end of the nineteenth century!" In Great Britain the press is more willing to discuss the question. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

"In primitive conditions of society, where the arm of organized law is powerless to check outrage, the rough-and-ready methods of lynch law may be justified, but the horrible incidents which have recently occurred are violations of civilization. If, as appears to be the case, outrages on women by negroes are the cause of the summary and cruel acts of revenge, it is easy to understand and even to make allowances for a strong desire for retributive justice. If the law be not strong enough, it should be strengthened so as to remove any excuse for deeds that are a blot on the reputation of the great republic. It is significant how the national crime of slavery sooner or later brings retribution in its train."

"These little occurrences, which are no accident, but a peculiar American growth, may be commended to those over here who are so enamored just now of the American model," remarks *The Saturday Review*. *Justice*, the chief organ of the Socialists, whose opinion is no longer to be ignored, as their influence is growing since the breakdown of the Liberal Party, says:

"That in very many cases the most flimsy charge against a negro, who, as often as not, is quite innocent, is sufficient to insure for him a horrible death, goes without saying. He is, the American Constitution notwithstanding, regarded by the Southern whites as outside the pale of humanity, to be outraged with impunity and lynched on the slightest provocation. No one ever heard of a white man being hanged there for the murder of a 'nigger,' or punished in any way for an outrage on a 'colored'

THIS NEXT.

The Central Africa Foreign Missionary Society sends missionaries to the United States to uncivilize them.

—*The Witness, Montreal.*

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woman; even tho her color be scarcely a shade darker than his own, a trace of negro blood is enough. The state of things in the Southern States of America is a scandal and a disgrace to civilization, and if it existed under the rule of the 'unspeakable Turk,' or under any savage potentate, our Christian press would be shrieking for intervention. But America is a great and Christian power, engaged, like ourselves, in civilizing the heathen abroad and in taking up the white man's burden."

A strictly Conservative paper, the Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle*, puts the matter in this way:

"It must be confessed that the Filipinos had good reason to look askance at the prospect of coming under the domination of the Americans, who can not be said to enjoy a very high repute at home for their treatment of the colored races in the States. The aboriginal Red Indians have been harried nearly to extinction. For this it is probable that the redskins are partially to blame, for they have shown a constitutional inability to adopt a life of civilization. It is in their treatment of their large negro population, however, that the Americans have rendered themselves more open to criticism. . . . The colored men are hunted down, even forcibly taken out of jail, and hanged or shot, and their bodies are mutilated with unspeakable atrocity. In many districts they are in a vastly preponderating majority as compared with the whites. Still they are treated in too many instances with fiendish cruelty and oppression."

Most noteworthy is the attitude of the Canadians, who use the "lynching habit" to make comparisons between British and American rule, and more especially between the happy condition of Canada and the state of affairs on this side of the border. "You may remind the young folk," says a writer in the Halifax *Herald*, "that under the British flag a single case of lynching has not been known for a hundred years, whereas under the 'Stars and Stripes,' so naturally dear to our neighbors, hundreds of such sinister tragedies occur every year—sometimes at the rate of three or four a day." In *The Week*, Toronto, Goldwin Smith says:

"The story of negro propensity to rape, under cover of which atrocities so fiendish have been committed, appears to be a cloak for the indulgence of race hatred. During the War of Secession, while the whites were in the field, their wives and families were left in the keeping of the blacks, and no cases of rape occurred. The fidelity with which the negro had discharged his trust was cited by the whites as proof that slavery had been maligned, and that the slaves were attached to their masters. In Jamaica and the other West Indian dependencies of Great Britain, tho the negroes vastly outnumber the whites, we hear nothing of rape. It is found, in fact, that only in a small proportion of the lynching cases has rape even been alleged. Rape had not been alleged against the negro postmaster of Lake City, when his house was set on fire, he was shot, his wife was wounded, the child in her arms was killed, and the other children, trying to escape, were pursued into the bush and riddled with bullets. Rape could not be alleged against the negro women who were flogged till their garments were soaked with blood, or against the inmates of the negro boarding-house which lynchers tried to blow up with dynamite, or against the three inoffensive negroes in Georgia who, as we have just learned, were taken from their homes by a mob and severely flogged, merely for working in a mill.

"Just as little truth is there in the statement that the cruel feeling against the negro is confined to the whites of the lowest class. They can not have been all people of the lowest class who, as we are told, blocked with their vehicles the road to the spot where a negro was first mutilated, and then burned alive. . . . Unless the Americans look to it, there may some day be scenes in the South like those which there were in San Domingo. They have a full share of 'the white man's burden' at home."

The Globe, Toronto, also points out that "the one crime" is rarely proven, and adds that we may hear of lynchings for petty larceny soon. The Chatham *Banner* says:

"There are no more law-abiding people in Canada than our colored fellow citizens. The reason is that they have a good example set them, that the law recognizes no difference between them and their white neighbors, that the Union Jack gives equal protection to all under its folds, and that this protection is certain and ample."

The Toronto *Telegram* does not believe that a jury could be found to award damages to the family of a murdered colored man any more than to convict the murderers. It adds: "To say that there is no part of the British empire in which the ascendency of law is not more complete than in any part of the great State of Ohio is to state a truth which is not flattering to the United States."

The Montreal *Witness* says:

"Every time there is a lynching or a burning the intelligent American now asks himself how this compares with those Spanish atrocities against Cubans or Filipinos which aroused the vengeance blood alone can quell. When he remembers how indignant he was and his nation at tales of Spanish savagery, he asks himself with what sort of feelings other peoples than his own will hear the accounts that weekly go abroad of the triumph of brutality over law."

The London, Ontario, *Advertiser* says:

"The South has been overtaken by that Nemesis which is shown by all history to follow sooner or later every crime, national as well as individual. The sins of the fathers who planted slavery on American soil are being visited upon the children, and future generations will continue to feel the scourge. . . . The occurrence must be regretted by no one more than by decent and patriotic Americans who feel that it sharpens the cynical advice that the United States should do some missionary work at home before attempting to civilize other races abroad."

Many Canadian papers point out the national danger which lurks in this tendency to mob violence. *Saturday Night*, Toronto, in the course of a lengthy comment, says:

"Is it not to be feared that, stung by such terrible doings as those at Palmetto, the whole negro population will combine to either annihilate or expatriate the whites from the Southern States? The negroes are not without leaders who are educated and skilled. Many of these leaders are mulattos—living evidences of the vices of the whites and the wrongs of their colored mothers—and some of them have both the cunning and the evil traits of both races. The negro himself has developed the fact that when well armed and well led he can fight as well as a white man. The negro troops in Cuba acquitted themselves with distinction, yielded to discipline, were cheerful and brave, yet when they returned to the United States still armed, with the same leaders, and saw their old masters lording it still over their colored brethren, they turned their guns upon them and showed the depth of their malice and hate.

"No people can be terrorized by the torture of a few of their number. If the South looks for safety to any such proceedings it is mad, for instead of safety they will bring about a condition of anarchy, and at the same time lose the sympathy of those who might otherwise come to their assistance. With the Filipinos killing the United States troops in Asia; with the Cubans and Puerto Ricans to be subjugated off the Atlantic coast; with the negroes at close quarters likely to develop into a state of passive or active insurrection; with the wage-earners of the North watching with distrust and hunger the reduction of wages and the increasing power of the trusts and big corporations; the authorities at Washington have as much to look after and as grave problems to solve as can be found in any land under the sun, and their chief trouble can not be solved, as some have suggested, by turning the home negroes into soldiers, for then they will but be preparing an insolent population of over seven millions into a trained belligerent force."

THE often promised abolition of slavery in Zanzibar is still in abeyance. It is almost impossible to obtain free men to work in the fields where spices are grown, as it means certain death, and so the British authorities restore runaways to their owners. *The Spectator*, London, says on this point:

"Mr. Brodrick admitted the facts, and could only say in extenuation that we took over Zanzibar under an agreement not to emancipate persons now in slavery without compensation, and that on the mainland we stand pledged by a declaration of Lord Kimberley to allow the law of Islam to prevail. Both excuses are illusory. England can pay the compensation if it is really promised, tho a promise not to abolish burglary unless the burglars were compensated would be considered too immoral to be kept; and tho Mohammedan law permits slavery, it does not establish it. On the contrary, in certain cases it makes of manumission a duty."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Germany's exports to Switzerland present some interesting facts and figures. They nearly equal the combined exports thither of France and Italy. German exports to Switzerland in 1897, the last year for which details are given, amounted to 306,400,000 francs ($61,280,000); France's, to 192,400,000 francs ($37,056,000); Italy's to 149,800,000 francs ($28,757,000); Austria's and Russia's each, to 67,000,000 francs ($12,931,000); England's to 54,000,000 francs ($10,422,000); the United States, to 52,000,000 francs ($10,036,000). Swiss exports to Germany amounted to 75,600,000 francs ($14,590,800); to England 146,100,000 francs ($28,197,300); to France, 83,600,000 francs ($16,134,800); to the United States, 71,000,000 francs ($13,703,000); to Austria-Hungary, 41,300,000 francs ($7,970,900); to Italy, 39,000,000 francs ($7,527,000), and to Russia 24,400,000 francs ($4,709,200). Thus, Germany supplied a good third of Switzerland's imports.

Altho the present trade treaty does not expire till 1903, there is a likelihood of Switzerland buying less German goods, because of a disposition in this empire to boycott Swiss government bonds. Large quantities of Swiss railroad bonds are in the hands of German speculators, and feeling has grown out of the action of these speculators that can not fail to have its effect on future business between the two countries. Every effort will be made by the empire to evade responsibilities attaching to private individuals. Still, trade is carried on between individuals, as such, rather than between states. Under these circumstances, there is a possibility of extending our trade with the Swiss republic. Hundreds of tons of the goods taken from this empire could come from the United States. We might easily make a better showing in cheap woolens and cottons. Germany's lead is due not to any superiority or cheapness of goods, but to a most excellent system of canvassing Swiss territory.

Consul-General Gowdy sends from Paris, April 28, 1899, a copy of the revised regulations for automobiles. In addition to those given previously, the following provisions are made:

"Automobiles must be so constructed as not to allow any matter to escape which might cause explosions or unpleasant smells. They must be built so as not to frighten horses, so that nothing will obstruct the view of the driver, so that they may be lit up after dark, and the handles regulating the machinery must be so arranged that the driver can work them without taking his eyes off the route he is following. Every vehicle must be provided with two distinct systems of brakes, each capable of shutting off automatically the force of the motor and bringing it under instant control. One at least of these systems must act directly on the wheels or axles in such a manner as to bring them immediately to a standstill. All carriages exceeding 250 pounds in weight must be able to reverse their machinery and run backward. Foreign vehicles must be passed by the French authorities before they are allowed to run in France."

Consul-General Dickinson, of Constantinople, under date of April 7, 1899, writes:

"It may interest American manufacturers to know that the latest steamer of the new steamship line between New York and Constantinople brought three locomotives to Alexandria for the railway through the Sudan.

"The effort to extend American commerce in Turkey is assuming such proportions that not only the newspapers of this region, but those of England, Germany, and Austria are sharply calling the attention of their readers to the fact that a new and dangerous commercial rival has entered this field. The high quality of American goods and the ingenuity and enterprise of American manufacturers and exporters are thoroughly appreciated in all European countries, and the result of a direct steamship service which will enable American products to enter these markets on nearly equal terms with their European rivals is readily foreseen."

The mileage of Russian railroads was considerably increased during the year 1898. Of the newly constructed roads, the principal are on the Trans-Siberian line section from Obi to Krasnoyarsk, 471 miles; and from Taiga to Tomsk, 59 miles. Regular trains have been placed on the line from Vologda to Archangel, 394 miles. The following lines have been opened, viz.: the Moscow-Jaroslav-Archangel, the Riazan-Ural, and Moscow-Windau-Rybinsk, in the Moscow region; Lugansk-Millerovo, in the region of the Donetz basin; and Lukov-Lublin, in the Vistula region. The Russian railroads, on January 1, 1899, consisted of twenty-eight connecting lines, of which eighteen are controlled by the Government and ten by private companies.

The total length of the Russian railway lines (with the exception of the Finland railroads, 1,590 miles long, which are controlled by their own directors, officers, and statutes) is 26,797 miles. This summary of the railroads in operation does not give a full idea of the extent of Russian railroad mileage at the beginning of the present year, as a number of lines are in course of construction which, when completed, will furnish a total of 7,015 miles. On many of the roads under construction, temporary communication was opened last year, and others will be opened in the near future.

The most important line under construction is the Poltava-Kief, which will furnish an outlet for the products coming from a rich and densely populated region to Kief and farther west. The Poltava government is in the rich black-earth belt, the principal occupation of its inhabitants being agriculture. This, it is estimated, will furnish 219,355 tons of freight annually.

The past year was the tenth of the existence of the new tariff regulations, published March 8-20, 1889, reducing the passenger rates. The general passenger tariff, introduced at the end of 1894, lowered the prices for distances exceeding 106 miles; for shorter distances for third-class passengers the tariff remained unchanged. Later, suburban rates were adopted for distances of less than 106 miles, calculated at 1 kopeck per mile per third-class passenger. The results of the general lowering of the tariff and the application of the suburban rates proved satisfactory; the number of passengers increased to such an extent that the railroads lost nothing. In view of these favorable conditions, the tariff committee has decided to reduce the rates of all passenger tickets to correspond with those charged on the suburban lines.

The passenger department is working on a new rate sheet, which will be published at an early date. A further reduction has been made to emigrants, who have been carried at a reduced rate when traveling together, one ticket being issued to the whole party, which caused great inconvenience to the emigrants and railroad officials. Hereafter, each emigrant will be furnished with a ticket at one fourth of the ordinary rate. A new tariff has been worked out for direct communication with the ports of the far East, and this decides an important question concerning Russian commercial relations with distant ports. With the introduction of the new tariff, it becomes possible to transport goods to the ports of the far East from every railroad station of the interior of Russia. A new tariff for transporting Egyptian cotton to Lodz has been made out in connection with the Austrian railroads. Egyptian cotton was formerly billed to the Lodz district through Odessa, and the Russian steamship companies and Russian railroads profited by this traffic. The

A Special Transcontinental Tour,

including Garden of the Gods, Yellowstone Park, Salt Lake City, and a host of other most interesting points in an independent vestibuled train leaving New York, July 1st, is announced. The total cost (except six meals) of this grand tour in such luxurious style, $216.40 from New York back to New York, must be by far the lowest rate ever offered. Write H. A. Gross, 461 Broadway, New York City, for full particulars.

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Is of the utmost importance to violinists—amateur or professional. The **correct** quality of tone may be obtained in its highest perfection in our establishment. Our collection of violins is unequaled by any other stock in the world for tone quality and for preservation of individual specimens.

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Very perfect specimen with tremendous tone.
Joannes Baptiste Guadagnini, very perfect, broad rich tone - - - $1800
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Francisco Stradivari - - $1000
Alessandro Gagliano - - $900
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Francisco Ruggeri - - $500
and perfect examples of **Gagliano, Balestrieri, Zanoli, Eberle, Carcassi, Castagneri and others** at from - - $150 to $500
Also a number of genuine old Violins suitable for students at from $30 to $100.
Bows by Tourte, Vuillaume, Bausch, Henry, Dodd, etc., at from $20 to $150.

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Austrians coveted this freight, and their railroads made a secret agreement with the steamship companies, reducing their tariff, and Egyptian cotton began to move through Trieste to Lodz. Under such conditions, Russian steamers and Russian railroads lost business; and as the Austrian railroads could do the same thing with other goods coming to Russia from the ports of Asia Minor, the Russian Government increased the tariff on cotton on the Warsaw-Vienna Railroad, and lowered the rate on the Russian steamship company and the tariff on the Odessa-Lodz Railroad. These measures had the desired results—Austrian railroads came to terms with the Russian roads, and a tariff was established satisfactory to both countries. During the past year, an agreement was made with foreign railroads concerning tariffs for kerosene and grain cargo coming from stations of the Russian railroads direct to the interior stations of German and Netherland roads. The interior tariff on sugar and salt and the general cargo tariff have also been reviewed this year. It is proposed to establish one general tariff for all the interior railroads, but this will not be done until next year. Owing to the failure of crops this year in some of the governments, a special tariff was established for the transportation of seed grain and cattle to the famished districts.

Consul Roosevelt, of Brussels, under date of April 28, 1899, sends translation of a royal order to the effect that the remission of the excise tax on glucose intended for certain industrial uses, not alimentary, will no longer be accorded.

Lowest Rates West.

Rates to the West are lower via Nickel Plate Road than via other lines, while the service is excelled by none. Three fast trains are run every day in the year from Buffalo to Chicago. The day coaches are of the latest pattern, are elegantly upholstered, and have all the modern improvements, such as marble lavatories, steam heat, lighted by Pintsche gas, while colored porters are in charge to look after the wants of passengers, especially the ladies and children. Vestibuled buffet sleeping-cars are run on all trains, while the dining-cars and meal stations are owned and operated by the company and serve the best of meals at moderate prices. If your ticket agent cannot give you all the information you desire in regard to rates, routes, etc., address F. J. Moore, General Agent, Nickel Plate Road, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. No. 83

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PERSONALS.

ACCORDING to Giovanni P. Morosini, who knew him well, Garibaldi was "one of the greatest of modern statesmen." Says Mr. Morosini (in *The New Voice*):

"He seemed to have an intuitive rather than an acquired knowledge of the relationship of nations to one another. His knowledge of the principles of international law was broad and comprehensive, and his appetite for learning all about the military affairs of the different countries of Europe was insatiable."

MLLE. EMMA CALVE is probably the only great prima-donna who combines farming with her brilliant operatic achievements. She has a large farm at Cevennes, and rusticates there each summer.

Last summer the famous singer went into her kitchen garden and cared for her own vegetables. No one was allowed to touch them, and the results were far better than when her gardener cared for the things. Mlle. Calvé wore a short skirt of blue jeans, sabots, and a linen shirt-waist. She spaded and hoed and watered her vegetables day after day, and proudly sent gifts of the finest fruits of her labors to her friends in Paris.

The prima-donna was very ill and nervous when she went to Cevennes, but this free open-air life and the vigorous exercise soon restored her to the most robust health, and when friends ask her the secret of her cure she answers: "Spades and potatoes."

Mlle. Calvé's chickens also come in for some of her attention, but the garden is her chief delight.

CHARLES G. DE ROBERTS gives the following account (in *The New Voice*) of the death of Father Marquette, the explorer missionary:

"Marquette knew that now the hand of death was upon him, but with the approach of spring he gathered his forces that he might not die with his work left undone. A little of his old strength flickered back under the fiery stimulus of his zeal; and at the end of March the log hut by the river was forsaken. A portage through icy mud and melting snow brought the three voyagers to the slow current of the Des Plaines, by which they reached the Illinois river. Slipping swiftly down the brimming tide, they came to Kaskaskia, the metropolis of the Illinois, and were welcomed with noisy rejoicings.

"Here, at the climax of his hopes, all his vitality concentrated itself to complete the task in a final effort. His footsteps crowded by a devout throng, he went from lodge to lodge like an apostle, expounding the faith. His eloquence burned into the listeners' hearts. His transparent face shone already with the light of that heaven to which he was now so near. Calling a great council, he preached to the whole tribe, showed them pictures of the Virgin and the Child, and offered them the cross. It was accepted, embraced, in one of those sweeping passions of enthusiasm which sometimes give a whole people into one man's hands.

"The new converts besought Marquette to stay with them; but now, his work done, his life sank away to a little flame that a breath might puff out. He wanted to die at St. Ignace. Loving followers guarded him back to the waters of Lake Michigan. Thence his two faithful servants paddled him swiftly along the eastern coast. The spring was opening with all the unspeakable beauty which it brings to that northern world, and life sparkled in the young air. But Marquette's eyes saw none of this. Under the pale lids, weakly closed, they saw the glory of the

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Ready in a second at a cost of one cent a meal a person. Cereal foods that have not been cooked five hours are the prime cause of dyspepsia.

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inner vision, the commending sweetness of Christ, the gracious eyes of the Virgin, whom he had served so well.

"At the mouth of a little river he suddenly sat up and looked around. He recognized the spot, and knew that his reward was at hand. Pierre and Jacques raised a rude shelter by the shore, carried him to it, and received the sacrament from his drooping hands. A few hours later he died, smiling."

AN instance of the iron will of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, is going the rounds. It is to this effect: A few weeks ago an ordinance was introduced in the council of Chicago which had for its object the blackmailing of certain well-known railroad corporations which occupy the same local depot.

The railroad officials were startled by the measure because it was well drawn, and appeared to have a majority of the votes in the council in favor of it. In olden times the chief officials of the company would have sent for the "leader" of the council and bought the suppression of the measure.

But this time they decided to make a direct appeal to the mayor for protection. Their story was related to him and a request made that he he aid them. He made no promises that he would do so, for Harrison is chary of promises. It is said that he even hesitated when he faced the marriage ceremony. However, after the railroad officials had left him he sent for the alderman who introduced the ordinance, and when that worthy called asked him:

"Billy, what do you expect to make out of that ordinance?"

The alderman winced and dodged the question. The mayor went on:

"You have got to stop that ordinance right where it is."

"Billy" allowed that he would not, and intimated that the mayor was meddling.

"All right," said the mayor, and turning to one of his secretaries asked: "How many appointees has Billy in the Street Department?"

"Ten," was the reply.

"Have them discharged at once, and if they wish to know the reason why, they can come here for an explanation."

The alderman stood aghast. He protested. He begged. The mayor sat silent. That night the ten men were out of the employ of the city. The blackmailing ordinance never came before the council for vote, and the alderman spent two months of his valuable time trying to get his men reinstated. So far but four of them have gone back to work.

"ONLY"

The worst form of dyspepsia—likewise the commonest, is inability to digest starchy foods (*i.e.*, bread, pastry, fruits, vegetables, etc.).

The only remedy that cures this troublesome disorder is the now famous Japanese Taka-Diastase. Medical journals are loud in its praise. We offer it to the public in the form of

Kaskola Tablets

We gladly send any reader of this paper, **ABSOLUTELY FREE** for one week's trial, a full-sized box on the sole condition that at the end of that time either the price, 50 cents, or the remaining Tablets be mailed to us. We know the merit of our remedy; hence this offer.

The P. L. ABBEY CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

An Apology from Ostermoor.

We neglected to say in our advertisements that the OSTERMOOR PATENT ELASTIC FELT MATTRESS, in addition to being the most comfortable, durable and economical mattress in the world, is especially cool and desirable in hot weather, as it is non-absorbent and does not retain body heat and moisture. Please pardon the omission.

The price is $15. (6 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. If made in two parts, 50 cents extra. Smaller sizes at smaller prices. EXPRESS PREPAID.) **Sleep on it 30 nights,** and if it is not even all you have *hoped for*, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any $50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked."

Our handsome book, "The Test of Time," is mailed free on request. Send your name on a postal whether you need a mattress now or not. It will interest you, anyway, to know about the BEST and CHEAPEST matress in the world.

Not for sale by stores. A few unscrupulous dealers are trying to sell a $5 mattress for $10 and $15 on our advertising. Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses can only be bought by writing to or calling on

Send for our book, "Church Cushions." We have cushioned 25,000 churches.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

His Plans.—FIRST ACTOR: "What are you going to do this summer?"

SECOND ACTOR: "Hotel-keepers mostly."—*The Syracuse Herald.*

A Light Day.—"Was the car crowded you came in on this morning?" "Not very," replied the East Side citizen. "I had a strap all to myself."—*Ohio State Journal.*

Broke Even.—JONES (reflectively): "Winston is certainly a lucky fellow. He has found a purchaser for his suburban property at the same price he paid for it."—*The Ohio State Journal.*

Lessons in Finance.—"What is conscience-money, pa?" "Conscience money? It is the 50 cents your mother leaves in my pocket when she cleans out all the rest."—*The Chicago Record.*

Delusions Unloaded.—"I told him that he wasn't my ideal man, and he told me I wasn't his ideal girl." "And then?" "Then we felt perfectly safe to go ahead and get married."—*Chicago Record.*

The Observant Deacon.—"The deacon doesn't approve of the circus." "No, indeed. He says that 'charity covers a multitude of sins, and the circus tent a multitude of sinners.'"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Household Economy.—"Clementine, what did you do with that curtain goods you bought last week?" "Well, it was entirely too gay and loud for curtains, so I made a shirt waist out of it."—*Chicago Record.*

He Was One of Them.—"My daughter," said the father, "has always been accustomed to all the luxuries of wealth." "Yees," replied the Count, bristling up. "Zat ees what I am."—*Boston Christian Register.*

Irresistible Attraction.—"What are you stopping for, John? If we don't hurry we'll miss our train!" "You can go on if you want to, Maria. I'm going to see how they get that balky horse started."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Domestic Diplomacy.—"Mary, did that tramp beat the carpet after you gave him that piece of rhubarb pie?" "Yes'm, he was so mad because it wasn't strawberry pie that he beat hard for two hours."—*The Chicago Record.*

The Queen's Orders.—"My queen!" exclaimed her adorer, timidly; "may I kiss the royal hand?" "My faithful subject," replied the young woman, with the air of one gently chiding him, "what is the matter with the royal lips?"—*Tid-Bits.*

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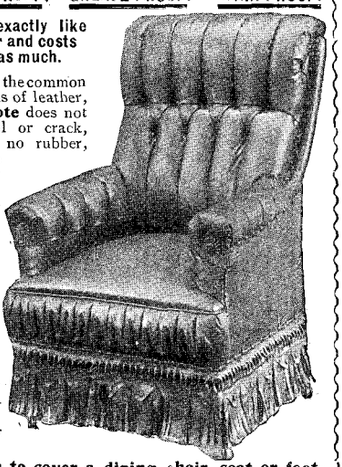

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He Wanted to Know.—"May I wake the baby, mama?" asked five-year-old Johnny. "Why, what do you want to wake her for?" asked the mother. "I want to see if she can cry loud enough to drown the noise of my new drum," replied the youthful investigator."—*Exchange.*

A Humiliating Experience.—CHOLLY: "I was mawtified almost to death lawst night!"

GEOWGIA: "What happened?"

CHOLLY: "A bold wobbah demanded me diamond stud or me life, and to save me life I had to confess it wasn't a diamond!"—*The Jewelers' Weekly.*

A Frank Constituent.—THE STATESMAN: "I was defeated because the other fellow got too many votes."

THE CONSTITUENT: "Between you and me, Bill, I don't think he got one too many, considerin' who was runnin' agin him."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Condensed Horses.—Small Willie had accompanied his uncle to the circus, and was especially pleased with the Shetland ponies. "What did you see at the show, Willie?" asked his mother upon his return. "Lots and lots of things," replied the little fellow; "but the condensed horses were the best of all."

Sorry He Spoke.—MR. PECK: "By Jingo! I had a funny dream last night. It seemed that I was away off in South Africa where diamonds were lying all around me in heaps."

MRS. PECK: "Did you seem to see any as small as the one in the engagement ring you gave me?"—*Chicago News.*

The American.—Gwendolyn, the beautiful American, is to be presented at court in London. "When will it be convenient for you to rehearse the ceremony?" they ask her. "When will it be convenient for the Queen to rehearse?" asked Gwendolyn. For she will be gracious, even at the risk of seeming servile.—*The Detroit Journal.*

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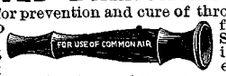

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—*Mr. E. P. Edwards, in "Painters' Magazine." Mr. Edwards is the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Edwards & King, Painters and Decorators, Elizabeth, N. J.*

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Left a Good Story.—ASKINGTON: "You did not finish the reminiscence you were telling me yesterday when you were interrupted by the kitchen roof catching fire—about your fourth cousin Joel, who blew down the muzzle of his gun. Did he live to tell the story?"

FARMER DUNK: "No; but he left a good story for other people to tell."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Refined Slang.—He was quick at picking up slang expressions he heard in the street, and yesterday morning he said at table to his little sister: "You be blowed!" "Oh!" said his shocked governess; "little boys should never say anything so vulgar as, 'You be blowed!'" To-day a similar situation arose, and he said, with an affected air: "Clara, you be blown!" He was a refined little lad when he liked.—*San Francisco News-Letter.*

Too Cold-Blooded.—"Surely," said the young man, after her father had positively declined to entertain the proposition, "you are not prejudiced against me simply because I have no visible means of support?" "No," the old gentleman replied, "I might overlook that, but I understand that you once took part in a chess contest that was played by cable. Any one who can find fun in that sort of thing is too cold-blooded to get into my family if I can help it."—*Chicago News.*

Wanted an Excuse.—SERVANT (from next door): "Please, mum, missis sends her compliments, and will ye let your daughter sing and play the piano this afternoon?"

LADY: "Why, certainly. Tell your mistress I'm glad she likes it."

SERVANT: "Oh, it isn't that, mum; she's expecting a visit from the landlord, and she wants some excuse for asking for a reduction in the rent."—*Tid-Bits.*

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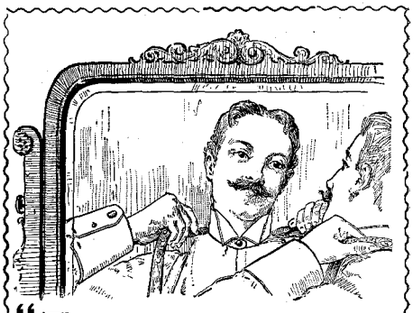

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Current Events.

Monday, June 12.

—It is semi-officially announced that **no more volunteers** will be requested for service in the Philippines.

—The New York Presbytery appoints a commission **to examine the writings of the Rev. Dr. McGiffert** and report as to their orthodoxy.

—The **French cabinet resigns.**

—England is reported to be making extensive military preparations for **"eventualities in South Africa."**

Tuesday, June 13.

—Work is begun on the **reciprocity treaty with France.**

—A fierce engagement takes place to the south of Manila, the Filipinos making a desperate **resistance to the American advance.**

—The Red Cross subcommittee of the Peace Conference reports in favor of the application of the **Geneva convention** to all naval warfare.

—It is reported that General Luna, second in command in the Filipino army, has been **assassinated.**

Wednesday, June 14.

—**Henry O. Havemeyer testifies** before the Industrial Commission in Washington regarding the business methods of the American Sugar Refining Company.

—The Insular Commission begins the drafting of the new code of **laws for Puerto Rico.**

—General **Lawton captures the town of Bacoor.**

—The Spanish Senate adopts the bill **ceding Spain's Pacific islands to Germany.**

—President Krüger announces that he **"will concede no more" to England.**

Thursday, June 15.

—Congressman **R. P. Bland dies** at his home in Missouri.

—Street railway men on **strike in Cleveland** begin rioting.

—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, declares that "the **Trans-Siberian** Railway will accrue greatly to the commercial advantage of America in China."

—M. Poincaré accepts the commission of forming **a new French cabinet.**

—The **Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal** begins sessions in Paris.

Friday, June 16.

—An insurgent attack on the town of San Fernando, north of Manila, is repulsed by Generals Funston and Hale; it is reported that **Aguinaldo has been assassinated.**

—MM. Poincaré and Delcassé having **failed in forming a French ministry,** President Loubet invites Senator Waldeck-Rousseau to accept the task.

—The American minister, Bellamy Storer, **is presented to the Queen Regent of Spain.**

—The first reciprocity treaty negotiated under the Dingley tariff law—between **the United States and the British Colony of Barbadoes**—is signed at Washington.

—President McKinley issues an order permitting a **limited use of the American flag by Cuban vessels.**

—The **Standard Oil Company** files at Trenton a certificate of increase of capital stock from $10,000,000 to $110,000,000.

—George Barrow, the **kidnapper of Marion Clark, is sentenced** to fourteen years and ten months' imprisonment.

Saturday, June 17.

—Judge Simonton, at Harrisburg, Pa., rules that liquor can not be sold at the **army canteens** without a license from state courts.

—The Union Pacific Railway Company declares its intention of joining the **Western Passenger Association.**

—German delegates return to Berlin from The Hague Conference, to plead before the Kaiser in favor of the **International Arbitration Board,** as agreed upon by the other powers.

Sunday, June 18.

—Mayor Van Wyck, of New York City, makes public the names of the committee **for the reception of Admiral Dewey.**

—It is proposed to erect at Apia an international **monument to the British and Americans killed in Samoa.**

—Ex-Senator David B. Hill declares "that no corruption fund was used or needed to **elect Judge Haight,"** against whom charges of subserviency to trust influence has been charged.

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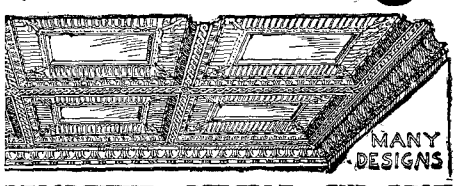

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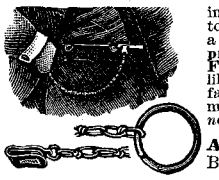

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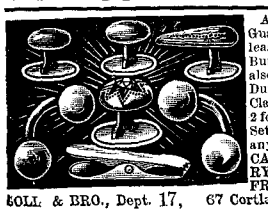

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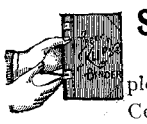

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CHESS.

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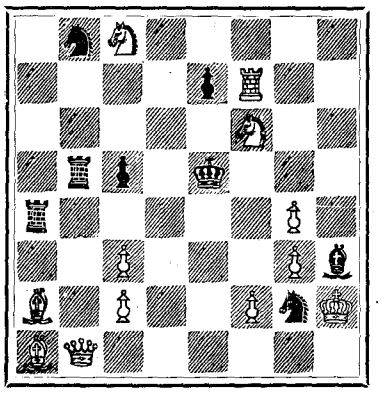
Problem 390.

BY P. H. WILLIAMS.

Second Prize (192 marks), *Birmingham News* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

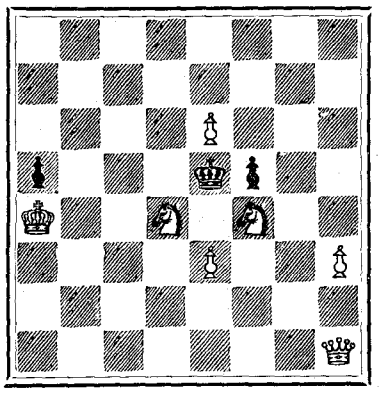
White mates in two moves.

Problem 391.

BY GEORGE RUSHBY.

First Prize, Canadian Chess-Association Tourney.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 384.

Key-move, R—Q Kt 4.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; C. C. Marshall, Battle Creek, Mich.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.

Comments: "Exhibiting the usual symmetry and beauty of the brilliant Blake"—I. W. B.. "Rather difficult and admirably constructed"—F. H. J.; "Very interesting"—C. R. O.; "Hard to beat"—F. S. F.; "A hard proposition"—R. M. C.; "Seldom equaled, never excelled"—L. A. L. M.; "A fine problem. The 'tries' are about the best I ever saw"—M. M.; "A dandy. The average solver will move every piece on the board, before he gets the right one"—T. R. D.; "A tantalizing and flawless masterpiece; altogether the most difficult two-er I ever tried"—C. C. M.

On account of the many "tries," very few of our solvers got this beautiful and difficult problem. (1) B—Kt 5 looks promising, but is stopped by P—B 5. (2) P—Kt 7 is stopped the same way. (Notice: when P—B 5, P—Q 4 is not mate, for P x P *e. p.*) (3) P x P, answered by B—R 2.

No. 386, BY SLATER.

1. Kt(Kt 3)—K 4 / K—B 5	2. Q—K Kt sq / K—B 6	3. Q—B 2, mate	
	2. ..... / K—K 4	3. Q—Kt 3, mate	
1. ..... / P—Q 6	2. Kt—Q 5 dis. ch / K x Kt (K 4)	3. Q—K R sq mate	
	2. ..... / K x Kt (Q 5)	3. Q—R 8, mate	

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. R. O., F. S. F., R. M. C., L. A. L. M., M. M., F. M. M., G. B.

Comments: "A beautiful problem badly marred by duals"—M. W. H.; "A cute-knotted kink, untied in a wink"—I. W. B; "Smart, *very* smart"—F. H. J.; "Very ingenious"—C. R. O.; Refreshingiy novel and difficult"—F. S. F.; "Elegant and refined"—R. M. C.; "A little daisy"—L. A. L. M.; "An elegant little fellow"—M. M.

W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn., got 380, 382, and 383. W. H. H. C., Canadian, Texas, got 383. Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y., solved 382 and 383. S. the S., Auburndale, Mass., and Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark., sent solution of 382; and E. B. Witwer, Chicago, was successful with 380.

Another Fine Mate.

This game played between Mr. G. B. Hall, Sydney, Australia, and an amateur, we give as a companion to the "Wonderful Mate" by Lange. Reichelm says that it "deserves to stand alongside the German masterpiece."

French Defense.

MR. HALL. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*	MR. HALL. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	11 P x P	Kt x P
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	12 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	13 Q R—Q sq	Q—K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5	B—K 2	14 Kt—Kt 5	P—K Kt 3
5 B x Kt	B x B	15 Kt—K 4	Q—K 2
6 Kt—B 3	Q P x P	16 Q—R 6	B—Q 5
7 Kt x P	B—K 2	17 Kt—Kt 5	P—B 5
8 B—Q 3	Kt—Q 2	18 B—B 4 !	B—B 3
9 Castles.	Castles.	19 P—K R 4	B x P (?)
10 Q Q 2	P—Q B 4	20 K R-K sq	K—B 3

White mates in six moves.

Miron, in *The Clipper*, says: "The text enables White to execute such a brilliant maneuver as only once in a lifetime occurs in actual play."

Our Correspondence Tourney.

ELEVENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

O. E. WIGGERS, Nashville. *White.*	A. L. JONES, Montgomery, Ala *Black.*	O. E. WIGGERS. *White.*	A. L. JONES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 B—B 4	Kt—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20 Q—K R 5	K—Q 2
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	21 P—Kt 5	Kt—Q 4
4 Castles	Kt—B 3	22 Q—Kt 4 ch	K—B 3
5 P—Q 4	P x P	23 R—K 6 ch	B x R
6 P—K 5	P—Q 4	24 Q x B ch	K—B 4
7 P x Kt	P x B	25 P—Kt 4 ch	Kt x P
8 R—K sq ch	B—K 3	26 P—Q B 3	Kt—Q 4
9 Kt—Kt 5	Q—Q 4	27 R—K sq	P—B 3
10 Kt—Q B 3	Q—B 4	28 Q—Q 6 ch	K—Kt 4
11 Q Kt—K 4	B—Kt 3	29 R—K 5	Q P x P
12 P x Kt P	R—Kt sq	30 R x Kt ch	P x R
13 P—K Kt 4	Q—Kt 3	31 Q x P ch	B—B 4
14 Kt x B P	B x Kt	32 B—K 3	P—Kt 3
15 Kt—B 6 ch	K—Q sq	33 Q x R	B x B
16 Kt x R	B x Kt	34 P—K R 4	P—B 7
17 Q—B 3	Q x Kt P	35 Q—K 8 ch	K—R 4
18 Q—B 5	P—K R 3	36 Q x B	Q—R 8 ch
		37 Resigns.	

The only comment that we feel disposed to make on this game is that White went at Black in a hammer-and-tongs fashion, and when the "finish" came, his strength was gone. Evidently Black wasn't frightened, but kept on putting up the best defense.

The London International Tournament.

At the time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Bird	4	9	Pillsbury	8½	4½
Blackburne	7½	5½	Schlechter	8½	4½
Cohn	8	6	Showalter	6½	7½
Janowski	9½	3½	Steinitz	6½	6½
Lasker	10	3	Teichmann	2	12
Lee	4	9	Tinsley	3	10
Maroczy	9	4	Tschigorin	7	6
Mason	5	8			

In the minor or amateur tournament, Marshall, of Brooklyn, secured first prize. Seven prizes were offered in this contest, valued at $350, $250, $150, $100, $75, $50, and $25.

The final score is as follows:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Marshall	8½	2½	Smith	5½	5½
Marco	8	3	Muller	5	6
Physick	8	3	Esser	4	7
Jones	7½	3½	Tabuntschikoff	3½	7½
Mieses	7½	3½	Erskine	3	8
Jackson	5½	5½	Klimsch	0	11

There are nine prizes offered in the Masters' Tournament ranging from £250 to 20. The non-prize-winners are to receive £2 for every game won against the first, second, and third prize-winners, and £1 for every game won against others.

Games from the London Tournament.

Evans Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	24 K R—Q sq	K R—Q sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	25 R x R	R x R
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	26 P—R 3	B—B 2
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	27 K—B sq	P—Kt 4
5 P—B 3	B—B 4	28 B—Kt 4	P—K R 4
6 Castles	P—Q 3	29 K—Kt 2	R—Q 6
7 P—Q 4	B—Kt 3 (a)	30 R—Q B sq	Kt—Q 5
8 P x P (b)	P x P	31 R—B 3	R x R
9 Q x Q ch	Kt x Q	32 B x R	Kt x Kt (d)
10 Kt x P	B—K 3	33 P x Kt	P—R 4
11 Kt—Q 2	Kt—K 2	34 K—B 3	K—K 3
12 B—R 3	P—K B 3	35 K—K 3	P—K Kt 5
13 Kt—Q 3	Kt—Kt 3	36 P x P	P x P
14 Q R-Kt sq	K—B 2	37 K—Q 3	P—R 5
15 B—Q 5	R—K sq	38 P x P	P x P
16 P—Q B 4	P—B 3	39 B—Kt 4	B—K 4
17 B x R ch	Kt x B	40 B—R 3	B—R 8
18 Kt—Kt 3	Q R—Q sq	41 B—B sq	P—B 4 (e)
19 Kt (Kt 3)—B sq	R—Q 2	42 B—R 3	K—K 4
20 P—B 5	B—B 2	43 P x P	K x P
21 B—Kt 3	Kt—K 4	44 K—K 3	K—K 4
22 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	45 P—B 4 ch	K—Q 4
23 Kt—Kt 3 (c)	P—K Kt 4	46 P—B 5	B—K 4
		47 K—B 2	K—K 5
		48 Resigns	

(a) In preference to P x P, recommended by Lasker, White recovers the gambit Pawn, but upon the ensuing exchange of Queens the position is strongly in favor of Black, owing to the opponent's scattered Pawns.

(b) In previous games against Lasker, also in the telegraphic match, St. Petersburg *vs.* Vienna, Tschigorin continued with P—Q R 4 instead.

(c) Preparing for P—K B 4, which can not be played at once, because of the reply B—Q 5 ch, winning the Q B P.

(d) The American master judiciously simplified matters. He now obtains a passed Pawn, which insures victory.

(e) An excellent stroke. Black is bound to get the opposition, no matter how White plays. The entire game is conducted by Pillsbury with consummate skill.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 B—R 6	Kt—Kt 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	15 Q—K 2	R—K sq
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q 3	16 B x Kt	K x B
4 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	17 Q—Q 3	Q—R 4 (c)
5 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3 (a)	18 R—K 3	Q R—Q sq
6 Castles	B—K 2	19 P—R 3	B—Kt 4
7 B x Kt (b)	B x B	20 R—K 2	B—B 3
8 R—K sq	P x P	21 R—K 3	B—B sq
9 Kt x P	B—Q 2	22 Q—K 2	Q—Kt 3
10 P—K R 3	Castles	23 Kt—R 4	Q—B 2
11 B—K 3	P—B 3	24 Kt—Q B 3	Q—Kt 3
12 Q—B 3	Kt—K sq	25 Kt—R 4 (d)	
13 Q R—Q sq	P—K Kt 3	Drawn.	

(a) An improvement upon K Kt—K 2 as formerly played by Steinitz.

(b) Better is R—Q sq at once, followed by P—Q Kt 3 and B—Kt 2, as played by Tarrasch against Blackburne.

(c) An excellent maneuver in Steinitz's old style.

(d) White is justified in offering a draw, as he can not resume the attack without some sacrifice.

An anonymous Correspondence Tourney, which has been for the last two years in progress at Vienna, is just ended. None of the players, of course, knew who their opponents were, and the result was that Herr Zinkl won the first prize with 8½ games, and Herr Löwy was second with 8 games.

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